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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV. NO. 59 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons	From Aden.	Tons
March				
12th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
15th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	... ...	...
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	... ...	...
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
13th ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind ..	11500	... ...	...
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
30th ,,	Mandala ..	9000	... ...	...
7th May	Salsette ..	6000	Moolton ..	10000
14th ,,	Nagoya ..	7000	... ...	...
21st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
28th ,,	Sardinia ..	7000	... ...	...

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
9th March	Nagoya ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000
,,	Namur ..	7000	Kashgar ..	9000
6th April	Nankin ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
20th ,,	Novara ..	7000	Kashmir ..	9000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
11th March	Lhasa	Karachi direct connecting with Chakla at Karachi for Gulf passengers only
13th ,,	Linga ..	Karachi direct
17th ,,	Dwarka	Karachi and P. Gulf fast mail
6th April	Dilwara	East and South Africa via Mormugao

For later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Meyori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	3773	7th Mar.	17th March
Ririn Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	14th Mar.	24th March
Rangoon Maru.	T. Kusano	5348	20th Mar.	1st April
Yasshin Maru .	S. Yamazaki	4173	30th Mar.	11th April

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons	Commanders.	Arrivals.	De. artures.
ShinkokuMaru	5388	T. Kuchiki	9th March	17th March
Kunajiri Maru	4058	Y. Kuwana	2nd April	12th April
Luzon Maru	4075	T. Miyata	9th ,,	19th ,,

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about
City of Paris	A & O	9230	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles	A & O	8250	27th Apr	25th Apr.
City of Birmingham	A & C	7500	15th May	13th May

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	852	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,032	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	942	...	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—The Ellence, Agency.
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NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—Dhonde Brothers.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapia.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
TRICHINOPOLY.—A. K. Sundararajan, Warrior.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Circassia	6725	C F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	5th Mar. 1916.
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	23rd ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	26th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	14th May ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez ...	420	630
Bombay to Cairo ...	435	660
Bombay to Port Said ...	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar ...	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool ...	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow ...	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital ... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America—The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, MEDOWS STREET
7, ESPLANADE ROAD } BOMBAY.

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ... Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U. S. A)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at ½ per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).
Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital ... £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ... £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund ... £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
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Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description, of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Zymole Trokeys stop that rattle in your voice. They are pleasant to use if your throat feels husky. Try them and be convinced. Then you will never be without them. B 19

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL — B. O. C. PITCH
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BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895

Capital Authorized ... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multam City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital ... £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ... £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund ... £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital ... £1,200,000
Reserve ... £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kawala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. S.	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Taingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital ... $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ... $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ... £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Taingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasng him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,

may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

AN ENGLISH LADY living on the Bunder, can supply excellent outside meals. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 1051

WANTED

WANTED—To purchase serviceable household furniture, horses, carriages, etc., in small lots or in quantity. Apply to Box No. 30, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3367

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by a Motor Car driver. Excellent testimonials. Willing to start on a moderate salary. Apply to PATHAN, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1049

WANTED RANGER, knowing forest and survey work. Pay Rs. 70. Apply Dr. ANKLESARIA, Dewas, C.I. 1030

WANTED—A nice large AIRY ROOM with bathroom attached in the vicinity of Fort Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

AN ENGLISH TRAINED NURSE offers to take charge of a child or be a companion to a lady in return for passage or half passage to England in March." Apply to Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

WANTED CHEAP—A good second-hand roomy VIS-A-VIS, with broad roomy front seat, rubber tyres to seat four comfortably in thorough order. Apply No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1090

WANTED—A MARRIED COUPLE or two PAYING GUESTS in a well appointed flat on Wodehouse Road. All modern conveniences and excellent cuisine. Apply to Box No. 13, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1031

CHEMIST.—WANTED CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT, English qualification preferred. Apply stating experience, qualifications, salary required, enclosing recent testimonials.
SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.,
1037 Calcutta.

WANTED in French family PAYING GUESTS for cool well-furnished rooms, electric light, fans, and modern conveniences, Rs. 100, Rs. 120 and Rs. 140 per month, inclusive. MADAME FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road 1059

WANTED for Mesopotamia. One HEAD CLERK, pay Rs. 150 per month, and one SHORTHAND TYPIST, Rs. 80 per month free rations and quarters. Also one SHORTHAND TYPIST for Bombay, Rs. 60 per month Apply LEACH & WEBORNY, Bombay. 1034

WANTED MUSICIANS for the Headquarter Band, G. I. P. Ry. Vols., for the following instruments:—Cornet, Clarinet, Oboe, and Euphonium. Preference given to those that double with String. For further particulars apply to BANDMASTER 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Vols., Parel, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 12 a.m. 1036

WANTED—TWO STORE LEDGER CLERKS are required immediately to work in the Ordnance Depot (behind Town Hall) Bombay. Hour 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Salary Rs. 35 per month on joining and 40 p.m. when acquainted with and performing work satisfactorily. Apply with references to the ORDNANCE OFFICER-IN-CHARGE. 3429

WANTED—A duly qualified SECOND CLASS HEALTH OFFICER, on a salary of Rs. 150—10—300; for the Pandharpur Municipality. Applications, stating age, caste and qualifications and the year in which special course was undertaken should be sent to the undersigned before the 25th March, 1916.
(Sd.) G. B. JAGADE.
Vice President,
Pandharpur Municipality.
Pandharpur, 6th March, 1916. 3427

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.—WANTED for the Railway Audit Branch of the Chief Accountant's Department, an AUDIT INSPECTOR with experience of Railway accounts. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem rising annually by Rs. 40 for approved service to Rs. 200, with a Local Allowance according to the rules in force. The selected applicant will have to obtain a certificate of physical fitness from the Port Trust Medical Officer and will be subject to the Trustees' Service and Provident Fund Rules. He will be required to join the appointment as soon as possible after 1st April 1916.

Applications, stating age and with copies of testimonials attached, should reach the undersigned not later than 20th March 1916.

W. R. S. SHARPE,
Acting Chief Accountant,
Bombay Port Trust,
Ballard Road, Bombay.
7th March, 1916. 3422

WANTED

WANTED a sea going STEAMER of 500 to 1,000 tons or more. Apply with particulars to 7, Grosvenor House, Calcutta. 1031

WANTED—A competent and experienced CHAUFFEUR. Apply to Box No. 776, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3449

WANTED—A LEDGER CLERK; none should apply except those having a thorough knowledge of BOOK-KEEPING and CORRESPONDENCE. Apply Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co., Gowalia Tank. 3439

WANTED one qualified INDIAN NURSE for Dhoraji Zenana Hospital. Also a JUNIOR NURSE. Write stating age, certificates, etc., to LADY DOCTOR, Nandkoverba Zenana Hospital, Dhoraja. 1032

WANTED a trained MASSEUR to teach Indians Employment at Khandwa for duration of War.

Copies of certificates with particulars of salary required should be forwarded to DIRECTOR, Medical Services in India, Simla. 1033

WANTED—3 COMPOUNDERS on Rs. 20 each for one month, and one clerk on Rs. 20 plus Rs. 4 local allowance to act for a man proceeding on Field Service. Persons who have passed the matric or school final examination only need apply for the appointment of a clerk to Box No. 775, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3438

WANTED—A B. Sc. and two B. A's. with experience of teaching English, History, and Geography in High Schools on Rs. 70—4—90. A plucked B. A. with experience of teaching on Rs. 45—3—60. An experienced PERSIAN and URDU TEACHER on Rs. 30—2—40. Please apply with testimonials to the HEAD-MASTER, Datea High School, C. I. Bundelkhund. 3446

WANTED.—A GRADUATE for the post of the HEAD CLERK of the Darbar English Office, on a pay of Rs. 45 per mensem, with good prospects. The candidate should know typewriting, and Marathi well, and should also have experience of Office work.

A candidate with French Second Language would be given preference and would be offered an extra allowance of Rs. 25 per month, if willing to give private tuition for two hours every day in addition to his above duty as Head Clerk.

Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the MINISTER to his Highness the Raja Sahib of Dewas Raj 2, and should reach this Office before the 31st March, 1916.

By order,
D. V. DHARKER,
Personal Assistant to the Minister,
Dewas Raj 2.
Darbar Office Dewas Raj 2.
Central India,
The 6th March, 1916. 3445

FOR SALE

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 21. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3403

FANS FOR SALE—Jost's Patent worked by Kerosine oil lamp. CLUBWALLA & Co., Ld., 50, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 3444

SINGER 2 3/4 FREE ENGINE MOTOR CYCLE, in excellent condition. Rs. 350 or nearest offer. Apply to Box No. 16, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1044

FOR SALE—A GREY WALER. "CHIEFTAN" the well known hunter. Aged. Reliable and perfect manners. Apply to Box No. 771, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3431

FOR SALE—COPYRIGHT of DE MONTE'S EXCHANGE CALCULATOR. For particulars apply:—C. P. D'CUNHA, Solicitor, "Sorab House" Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay. 3406

TO CLEAR STOCK.—Prior to removal to our new Factory (The largest in Southern India) 256 pairs Tan Box Hide Albert slippers, machine barktanned soles, medium toes. sizes 4, 5, 6 and 7 only.

Further reduced to Rs. 2-8 a pair.

For particulars of other lines reduced write for our R. List.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
612—2 Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO LET out on hire a piano. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

MOTOR GARAGE to let at a low rental near Parsee Statue, Byculla. Apply "O," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1046

TO LET.—On the Apollo Bunder, two rooms, fully-furnished bed room and sitting room, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, private entrance, separate bathrooms, W. C., etc. Apply to Box No. 4A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1050

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 26, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A large airy bed room in Apollo Bunder with bath room attached facing West, separate entrance. Electric light and fan. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Apply to Box No. 8A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1042

TO LET—Two furnished bungalows and cottage, with out-houses at Lanouia. Property splendidly situated. For rent and further particulars, apply to "LANOULIE" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1039

TO BE LET.—FOUR COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS on the foreshore of Varsova. Well ventilated and commanding an excellent view of Malabar, Cumballa, Worli and Bandra Hill. Rents moderate. Apply to Box No. 6 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

NOTICES

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on FRIDAY, the 17th day of March, 1916, for works in the construction of railing with turnstiles at Gowalia Tank Reclamation.

2. Form of contract, specification, &c., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than th Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

5. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the contract should intimate while submitting the tender the names of the partners constituting the same.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.Inst., C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 9th March, 1916. 3450

THE SIDDELEY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the SIDDELEY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the office of Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Alice Building, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th March 1916, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made upto 31st December 1915.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BHATTU BROS.
Agents and Managers.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1916.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th March to 16th March 1916 both days inclusive. 3442

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of undermentioned articles of grain from 1st May 1916, to 31st October 1916, will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 28th March, 1916.

Gram, Barley, Bran, Oats, Maize, Kulthi, Oil-cake, Linseed and Salt.

Forms of tender and schedule can be had on application to the undersigned in writing on payment of Rupee one without which the application will not be attended to.

(Sd.) T. G. PEACOCKE, Lt-Colonel,
Supdt., Remount Depot, Ahmednagar.
Ahmednagar, 8th March 1916. 3447

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—One complete Cotton Press of the Mercantile Press Co., Ld., situated at Bhavnagar with its Pucca Buildings. Particulars as under:—

Press made by Hozett.
Engine maker William Turner.
Boiler made by John Marshal & Co.
21x7 working pressure 125 Pounds.

For further particulars apply:—
Agents.—MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY & Co.,
No. 133, Samuel Street, Mandvi, Bombay.
Bombay, 16th February, 1916. 3265

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have from this date dispensed with the services of Mr. Mahomedhusein Hirji (M. H. Hirji), who was in our employ, and we have also revoked the power of attorney given to him by us.

ABDOOLA ALLARUKHIA & Co.
Bombay, 6th March, 1916. 3411

NOTICES

NOTICE.

MESSRS. LEACH & WEBORNY beg to inform their customers, that owing to the War and the consequent inability to guarantee the satisfactory dyeing of Dress Fabrics, etc. they have decided to discontinue their Dyeing Department from this date.

This will not affect the Cleaning Department, which will be continued as heretofore.

125, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Poona and Busra.
8th March 1916. 3437.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LAND at Gowalia Tank Road, on Sunday, 12th March at 5 p.m. (S.T.). For particulars see Messrs. BENNETT & Co.'s advertisement. 3443.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAND, at Gowalia Tank Road.

Under instructions from the owner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, (if not previously sold by private contract), the undermentioned piece of Valuable Level Land, suitable for erecting Residential Quarters, Motor Works, Godowns, etc., within easy reach of tram and train.

To be sold on the premises on SUNDAY, the 12th March, 1916, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Gowalia Tank Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 3378 (1-2), and Street Nos. 33—35 and 35A, containing by admeasurement 3,636, three thousand six hundred and thirty-six square yards or thereabouts, (be the same a little more or less) registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 662, Old Survey No. 63, and New Survey Nos. 1/7655, 4/7055, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the property of the late Mrs. Muncherji Edulji Adenwalla, and on the West partly by the property formerly of Mr. M. N. Kirtikar, and now of Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjevandas, and partly by the property of Messrs. L. P. DeSouza and Sons, on the North by the property known as "Shastri Hall," and on the South by the Gowalia Tank Road, which said premises are in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants and partly used as the playground of the Proprietary and Fort High School.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. P. N. Wadia, at the Office of "The Hon.'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 1872," Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PRPERTY, AT POREBHAT LANE, GIRGAUM.

Suit No. 967 of 1912.

The Advocate-General of Bombay ...Plaintiff.
vs.
Bai Nani, widow and others ...Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas, Attorneys for the plaintiff, abovenamed and in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent decree, dated the 18th day of September, 1914, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, the following immoveable property, on SATURDAY, the 8th proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises:—

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises, standing thereon, situate at Girgaum, in Borebhat Lane, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 133 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 679, New No. 3084. Old Survey No. 976, and New Survey No. 7693, and bounded on the East by the property of Manik Crishnaji on the West by the property of Madon Jagganath Joshi, on the North by the said Borebhat Lane, and on the South by the Oart of Trimbuck Raghoba Seth, and which said dwelling houses, and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 711 and Street No. 5.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas, Attorneys for the plaintiff, at their office, at 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 bay horse quiet in harness and saddle.

1 second hand rubber tyred English victoria, with a country-bread horse and harness.

By order of the committee of the late Shrimant Laxmibai Rani Saheb Gaikwar.

1 handsome rubber tyred brougham (state carriage) with decoration used for purda ladies with a pair of waler horses, 17.2, with English harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADY OTHERWISE CALLED CHUNAM KILN ROAD.

SUIT No. 789 OF 1915.

SHAIKH MAHOMED ISPHANI ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
NARAYEN BABAJI JAWKE and others ..... Defendants.
and
SUIT No. 812 of 1915.
RAGHUNATH BABAJI JAWKE ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
NARAYEN BABAJI JAWKE and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions on behalf of Messrs. Shaik Mahomed Isphani, the plaintiff, in the first abovementioned suit and Pandharinath Dadabhai Dhume, the plaintiff and the Receiver in High Court Suit No. 1475 of 1915 and in pursuance of the directions contained in the consolidated Consent Decree, dated 28th September, 1915, as varied by the Court's order, dated the 7th February, 1916, in the said suits, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th March, 1916, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the property hereunder described:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-seven square yards and one half of another square yard or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 75, Collector's New No. R/13572, Old Survey No. 186 and New Survey No. S/7386, together with the messuages, tenements and chawls, standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1900 (11) and Street No. 3 J. all which premises are situated at Khetwady otherwise called Chunam Kiln Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of G. N. Mulgaker, on or towards the West by the property of Babaji Atmaram, on or towards the North by the portion of a private passage half of which forms part of the premises hereby conveyed and on or towards the South by the property of the Bombay Land Improvement and Trading Company and which premises are now in the possession of the said Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta, Dalpatram and Lalji, Solicitors at their office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort or to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., Solicitors, at their office in No. 18 Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 10th March, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

(On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.)

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE ON SUNDAY THE 12TH INST. AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

On SUNDAY, the 12th March, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Charni Road opposite the Imperial Cinematograph (where the furniture has been arranged for auction sale), the very valuable high class substantial and neat-polished household and office, teak and blackwood furniture, consisting of dining tables, dining chairs, double meat-safes, dinner waggons, sideboards, marble top centre tables tapestry and leather lined drawing room spring cushioned suites of sofas and chairs, mahoganized artistic mirrored cabinets, easy and low chairs, Rocking chairs, curzon chairs, easels, square tiled and wooden top teapoys, phonographs with records, fancy vases, revolving book cases, office chairs, writing and office tables, Ladies writing tables, bookstands, carpets, large size glass screens, single and double glass and Panel door almyrahs, rich iron and brass bedsteads, dressing chests of drawers, dressing tables, marble topped washing tables, towel hores, baba easy chairs, dirty clothes baskets, umbrella stands, hatstands, verandah benches, iron folding chairs for the garden, glassware, etc., etc.

The property of an English Gentleman proceded Home including that of others.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th March, 1916.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approving security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address—21, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY the 10th March at 2 p.m. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE of provisions for Indian Troops, and other Stores at No. 12 Shed, Alexandra Docks.

Under instructions from the Embarkation Supply Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will THIS DAY FRIDAY the 10th day of March 1916 at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at No. 12 Shed Alexandra Docks.

A lot of provisions for Indian Troops, consisting of atta, ghee, parched gram, powa, dates, turmeric, tea, chillies, goor, lot of gunny bags and other unserviceable articles etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY 12TH MARCH, AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.)

Fine opportunity to secure artistic household furniture, real oil paintings by well known artists, old Chinese and Japanese art vases, Jardiniers, Garden seats, Chandeliers, argand lamps etc.

On SUNDAY, the 12th day of March, 1916, at 2-30 p.m, (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction at Walkeshwar Road, near Ridge Road Corner and Police station very valuable and handsome artstic, selected household furniture by well known makers comprising chairs, meatsafes, Chippendale hall cabinets, marble top tables, handsome rich tapestry upholstered chesterfield suite, artistic Chippendale hall cabinets, corner cabinets, velvet piled carpets, old blackwood carved sofas, carved pier tables, carved chairs, real oil paintings on various subjects by well known artists in massive gilt frames, old China and Japanese art vases, Jardiniers, garden seats, rich table ornaments, rich pictures, "Empire" typewriter, hanging chandeliers, argand lamps, solid brass single and double bedsteads, made to order mirror doors zoonda almirahs, handsome single and double door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tables, pingpong game table, hand tables, English large size mirrors on carved stands, gramaphone machines with selected records, bentwood chairs, etc., etc.

1 Handsome rubber tyred steel wheeled Victoria by Press.

1 Handsome fast going horse.

1 Handsome light rubber tyred cabriolet by press in good order.

The property another gentleman.

1 English mail phaeton by Kesterton with single and double poles.

The property of the late Seth Kalidas Jootha.

Catelogues are published and the property is on views.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

In the matter of the Guardian and Wards Act VIII of 1890 and In the matter of Jimbabai, daughter of Abdul Rehman Haji Ebrahim, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant an infant under the age of 18 years.

Under instructions from Messrs. Munchershaw and Narmadashanker, the Special Commissioneers appointed in the above matter by the High Court of Bombay, and in pursuance of the order dated the 19th day of February, 1916, made therein, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sharp, sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, the undermentioned gold and silver ornaments, viz:—

Gold Ornaments, such as ekdanya, Jadav tulsipat, Cutch jarmer, jumnu, motimala, chid, mandlia, har with manj, gold mandlia, danitikio, hansali, Jadav chhokhi todas with lakh, kanian with lakh, farun, Jadav hasar, patli, Jadav vindo, hathali, kada, Jadav patli, Jadav kanful, Jadav siri, small jadav kanful, katak fashion siri, plain siri, danitikio, rings, ruby, pearl and turquoise rings Jadav jantania, hirasinkli, putalo, gold ear-rings Jadav bundha, plain bundha, nandali, sari sankli, Jadav Sankli, patta, Jadav jumak Jadav siri, gok, plain nose siri, Jadav debu, gold buttons with sankli, ear-rings, hirasankli patli, watch chains, imitation emeralds and rubies in silver box, pearl kada gold pieces, loose small pearls and spectacles.

Silver ornaments, such as toda, pauiar, athsia, ger, janjar, farun, glasses, cups, gulabdani, thalo, gini, dabli, sumdani, huok and jumkho.

Full payment in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the ornaments will be on view 5 days before the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the said Messrs. Munchershaw and Narmadashanker, Solicitors, at their office in No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th Mar. 1916.

THE
ORIENTAL IRON WORKS
MANUFACTURERS OF
STORAGE TANKS AND CISTERNS:
Steel Trusses, Stanchions, Fire-escapes, Gate Railings, etc.,
KUMBHARWADA 6TH LANE.
GOLPITHA, BOMBAY NO. 4.

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AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

To-night Charni Road.

THE NEW

"EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

An entirely novel series of films dealing with problems never before portrayed in moving pictures.

ABSOLUTELY THE FINEST AND BEST SERIAL YET PRODUCED.

ALSO

TINY JIM AND HIS SISTER. Colored.	EXPLORING EPHRIAM'S EXPLOITS. Cartoon.	PATHE'S GAZETTE Latest.	TERRIBLY STUCK UP Comic.

LADIES! 100 "ELAINE" Hats to be given away absolutely free. Please write for one to Messrs. Pathe Freres.

Time 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Nightly.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Commencing Thursday, 16th March, at 9-45 p.m. sharp.

A CONJURING EPOCH.

Maurice E. Bandmann presents

THE GREAT GOLDIN
THE GREAT GOLDIN
THE GREAT GOLDIN

The World Master of Modern Magic.

GOLDIN is the greatest magician of the age and the quickest.
GOLDIN is the originator of 90 per cent of the greatest modern illusions.
GOLDIN was the personal friend of H. M. King Edward, and was visited 4 times in 8 nights at the Palace Theatre, London, by his Majesty.
GOLDIN is the highest paid star ever brought to India, and his company the largest.
GOLDIN is the inventor of more illusions than 20 of the greatest conjurors combined.
GOLDIN has the most expensive & lavishly staged illusions anywhere in the world.
GOLDIN'S performances include:—

A REVIEW OF CONJURORS Past and Present. 20th CENTURY MIRACLES.

"VIVISECTION" or "SHE WAS CUT UP"

"THE VANISHING PIANO" or "A FLIGHT OF TIME"

The great spectacular pantomime entitled:—

"THE TIGER GOD"

A MOORISH ILLUSIONARY PHANTASY. The "some" of Scenic Art and Elaborate illusion written and invented by HORACE GOLDIN, in which appears "LILY," a Bengal tigress, one of the finest specimens of this animal in existence.

Complete Vaudeville Programme by

BARBARA BABINGTON Ballad Vocalist.
GOSWARD The Musical Comedian.
HAY & CRAWFORD Ragtime Dancers Extraordinary.
LEYWOOD & NORELL Burlesque Impressionists.

PRICES Rs. 5 to Ans. 8. PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

THE HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
GREAT ALL-COMIC BILL.
Gold-Rooster Comedy in 5 parts,
"THE GALLOPER."

How a man did the work of a famous war correspondent in Turkey because of his friends' private troubles, and the scrapes he got into through borrowing the name of "the Galloper." A comedy in which many couples are formed at the end, to their mutual happiness.

"WIFFLES' PRESENT."

The coming result of a wife loosing the gift her husband had made her and the quarrel which followed.

"AN AWFUL ALTERNATIVE".

Bothered by a man's attentions, a husband and wife plot to marry him off to the cook. They leave him the choice of matrimony or a breach of promise action.

This week's
PATHE GAZETTE
Showing
WAR SCENES at SALONIKA,
A Review by King "Tino" in Athens,
Elephant doing War Work at Home,
London Mayors at Intercession Service,
and the Funeral of a Crimean Hero.

Any one who can prove that he has not laughed throughout the show will be given a handsome present.

LOOK OUT FOR NEXT WEEK'S BIG PROGRAMME: COMPLETE CHANGE ON SUNDAY.

Persons desirous of learning the arts of criminals will abstain from attending the Royal Opera House, because they will be disappointed.

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT AT THE DOORS OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL SHOWS. IF DESIRED BY THE PATRONS THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

Kirloskar Sangit Mandali

GRANT ROAD
RIPON THEATRE
will present
On Saturday, 11th March, 1916
At 9-0 P.M. (S. T.)

DAMBHA-SPHOTA

(Imposters exposed)
On Sunday, 12th March, 1916,
At 3-30 P.M. (S. T.)
Urdu Sangit Drama.

TAJEWAPHA

SHOWING THIS WEEK:
SIXTH INSALMENT 7,000 FEET.
UNIVERSAL SERIAL

THE BROKEN COIN

CASH PRIZES Rs. 1,000.

Saturday Timings—4-30 to 6, 6-15 to 7-, 8 to 9-30, 9-45 to 11-15 Last Show 11-30.

USUAL HALF RATES.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 1266.

Only five performances! Only five performances!
THE
GANDHARV NATAK MANDLI
PATRONIZED BY
H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwar of Baroda.
Will perform in Marathi five performances only
AT
BOMBAY THEATRE
GRANT ROAD,
Enroute to Belgaum.
The opening performances
Saturday, 11th March 1916.
AT 8-30 P.M. (S. T.)
The ever Popular Comedy
'MANAPAMAN'
Sunday, 12th March, 1916.
AT 3 P.M. (S. T.)
The Masterpiece Play
'SHARADA'

No repetition of plays this time.

Admission fees Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1, As. 12 & 8.

The Tickets may be had at Mandali's residence in Divecha Building (old Sevasadan office, Opposite Nanashankershet's Temple, Tardev (from to-day).

K. P. PANDIT,
Manager, G. N. Mandali.

A. R. DIAS & BROTHERS

(A. R. Dias, late of Messrs. Leach & Weborn)

Professional Tailors, Breeches Makers and Complete Gentlemen's Outfitters, Boot and Shoe Makers.

51, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Branch:—2 New Queen's Road,

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, March 8th.

	Bales.
Friday's Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " Sales of East Indian ..	200
" " Imports	20,000
Mid. Americans	7.72
Egyptian F.G.F.	11.63
New York 11 a.m (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) .. .. May	11.66
July	11.86
New Orleans 10 a.m... .. May	11.46
July	11.71

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 9.

Opening Tone	—
Estimated Sales	—
Total Imports	—

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
March.	7.57	
Mar.-Apl.	7.57	
Apl.-May.	7.57	—2
May-June.	7.56	
June-July.	7.55	
July-Aug.	7.54	
Aug.-Sept.	7.48	
Sept.-Oct.	7.40	—3
Oct.-Nov.	7.36	
Nov.-Dec.	7.32	
Dec.-Jan.	7.30	
Jan.-Feb.	7.28	—4
Feb.-Mar.	7.29	
Mar.-Apl.	7.30	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

London, Mar. 8th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
Mar.	7.59+2
Mar.-Apl.	7.59+2
April-May	7.59+3
May-June	7.58+2
June-July	7.57+2
July-Aug	7.56+2
Aug.-Sept.	7.51+3
Sept.-Oct.	7.43+4
Oct.-Nov.	7.40+4
Nov.-Dec.	7.36+3
Dec.-Jan.	7.34+3
Jan.-Feb.	7.32+3
Feb.-Mar.	7 33+3
Mar.-Apl.	7.34+3

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, March 8th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	11.74+ 4
July	11.88+ 4

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 8th.

M. G. Bengal Good ..	5.65
" " Fully Good ..	5.80
" " Fine ..	5.95
M. G. Bhownuggar, Good ..	5.99
" " Fully Good ..	6.23
" " Fine ..	6.38
M. G. No. 1 Comra Good ..	6.10
" " " Fine ..	6.40
M. G Broach Good ..	7.35
" " Fully Good ..	7.50
" " Fine ..	7.65
M. G. Soinde Good ..	5.60
" " Fully Good ..	5.75
" " Fine ..	5.90

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 8th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	10,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	11,000
" " to Continent ..	Nil
Futures at New York May.	..11.66+ 2
Futures at New York July	..11.86+ 1
Spot Cotton at New York	11.65 Unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..11.50+12
Futures at New Orleans May	..11.46— 9
Futures at New Orleans July	..11.70—10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9¼
Demand Bills. ..	4.76.00
Silver Commercial Bars ..	56¾

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 8th.

Bar Silver Spot	27
Closing Tone of Silver:—Coinage buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th Aug. 1914.	
Discount Banks Bill 3 m/st	5½
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	5½
" Fine Trade Bill 3 months ..	5¾
" " " " 6 " ..	5¾
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£1,243,000
Consols 2½ %	57½+½
Rupee Paper 3½% nominal.	53½—½
IndianStock 3½% Sterling Loan 80⅜	Unchgd.
Government Securities 3% 69¼	
Exchange on London at Paris	Francs 28.08+05

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Mar. 8th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000:—

Rs.		Rs.
17,000 were allotted	to Calcutta	2,18,000
201,000 " "	to Bombay	
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1-4 3/32.	
" Bombay		
Min. Rate Received Calcutta / Bombay	9%	above that rate in full.
Telegraphic Transfers:—		
Rs.		Rs.
28,24,000 were allotted	to Calcutta	45,98,000
15,14,000 " "	to Bombay	
20,00,000 " "	to Madras	
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1-4 1/8	
" Bombay		

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs. B 26

Min Rate Received	Calcutta / Bombay	9%	above that rate in full.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 1,99,12,000.
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 50,0),000
Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.
1,84,000 were alloted. to Madras

Tenders on Calcutta		at 1-4 3/32	
" Madras			
Min Rate Received	Calcutta / Madras	9%	about that rate in full

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

London, Mar. 8th.

TRANSFERS.

On Calcutta Rs. 70,00,000 @ 1/4 5/32.
On Madras Rs. 11,00,000 @ 1/4 5/32.

DEFERRED TRANSFERS.

On Bombay Rs. 5,00,000 @ 1/4 1/8
On Madras Rs. 8,00,000 @ 1/4 1/8

BILLS.

On Madras Rs. 15,000 @ 1/4 1/8.

WAR LOANS.

London. Mar 8th.

3½% 1925—1928 ..	..£87⅞—⅛
4½% 1925—1945 ..	..£96 13/16—1/61

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Mar. 8th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Indian—No quotations.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½lbs. Feb-Mar. Sellers.	69/6
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. April Sailer, Sellers.	68/6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian / Victorian / New South Wales Feb. Sailer.	68/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley —Not offered.

SEEDS.

Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar. Sellers	80
Toria Rapeseed.—March	71/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Mar.-April. Buyers	74

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-Apr. Hull Nominal	£13-7-6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£130
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£96
Copper Braziers	£146
Yellow Metal	16
Hard Spelter	72½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool,	£28-10 0
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-7-6

FREIGHT.

Coals, Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-April. Sellers.	3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar.	3/8

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta. Mar.-April.	18/9
Aug.-Oct.	18
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. Mar.-April.	18/10½
Aug.-Oct.	18/1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-April.	20/9
Aug.-Oct.	19/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. Mar.-April.	20/10½
Aug.-Oct.	19/10½
Tone—Idle.	

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Mar. 8th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ..	52/6
" " Mutton " ..	54

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, March 9.

The market to-day opened at Rs. 282 and has remained steady throughout the day. There has been very little enquiry either from the bazaar or from shippers.

Ready Cotton is only in fair demand Japan houses and mills being the chief buyers.

Good Broach 232.
Fully Good Bengal 214.
Fully Good Khamgaum Akola 257. March.
Fully Good Khamgaum Akola 262 May.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Broach	287	...	282	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	...	222	..	Jan. 1917
M.G. Bengals	225/6	214	..	Mar. 1916
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	215	...	..	"
M.G. Khandesh	244	231	..	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	270/1	..	..	"
M.G. Nagpore	257	..	..	"
M.G. Akola Khgm. ..	262	..	..	May 1916
" " ..	...	..	..	"
M.G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	...	..	..	"
M.G. Broach	283/4	..	..	Mar. 1916
H.G. Westerns	...	..	284/5	A/May "
M.G. "	...	..	294	"
M.G. Miraj	...	..	312	"
M.G. Compta	...	..	307	"
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	...	..	311	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 9th March, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good. Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	222	..1/25 Jan. 17
	237	226	214	..Ready & Mar.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	231	215	..May
	..	...	...	..
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	216	206	..Ready
	..	215	...	..Mar.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	245	233	..Ready
	..	245	..	..Mar.
	..	249	..	..May
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	247	..Ready
Barsee	..	..	278	..Ready
Oomra M. G. (Fair-Staple)	..	254	246	..Ready
	..	...	...	..
Akola-Kghm.	..	256	248	..Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	257	249	..March
	..	262	...	..May
Oomrawatee descriptions M.G.	..	257	249	..Ready & Mar.
Dhamangaum	..	260	252	..Ready
Poolgaum (M.G.	..	259	..	..Mar.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	264	256	..Ready
	..	262	..	..March
Nagpore	..	269	261	..Ready
Kamptl (M.G.)	..	269	..	..March
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	270	262	..Ready
	..	269	..	..March
Broach (M.G.	..	282	279	..Ready & Mar.
Surat (M.G.)	..	284	..	231 1/25 April
	..	286	..	..May
	..	310	..	..Ready.
Mathia (M.G.)	..	147	235	..Ready
	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	284 April/May
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	312 April/May
	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	290 April/May
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	281 April/May
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	308 April/May
Miraj (M. G.)	..	..	..	316 April/May

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms." i.e.' inclusive of 8 annas per vale of Muccadam allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE,

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 8th March 1916:—

Cotton	17,844 Bales.
Wheat	3,923 cwts.
Linseed	8,913 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,582 "
Ginjellyseed	9,820 "
Groundnuts	6,689 "
Castorseed	18,755 "
Rice	4,859 "
Myrabollams	3,859 "
Cottonseed	13,498 "
Mowraseed	205 "
Gram	2,812 "
Joowar	2,124 "
Barley	1,617 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Mar. 9th—4 p. m.

	Bazaar Terms. Ready.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30		45	8	0	6	9	6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30		45	0	0	6	8	6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .		44	8	0	6	7	6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .		6	6	0	6	12	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore		6	4	0	6	10	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore		7	11	0	8	1	0
Linseed, Brown Bold .		7	13	0	8	3	0
Linseed, Brown Thin .		7	9	0	7	15	0
Teelseed, White 85.15		45	0	0	..	..	
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25		44	0	0	..	..	
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50		43	0	0	..	..	
Teelseed, Black ...		38	0	0	..	..	
Poppyseed, White ..		7	5	0	7	13	0
Groundnuts ...		44	0	0	..	..	
Mowraseed ...		4	4	0	4	8	0
Forward.		Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat April-May ..		6	5	6			
Linseed May		8	4	3			

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4¼d.
D..D. Mail	1s. 4 5-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. April.

Bank's Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 13-32d. May.
Do. 6 m.s. ready	1s. 4 11.16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	194½.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	141½.
Do. Shanghai	193½.
Do. Yokohama	152½.

BULLION.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	26.3-0
Australian do.	25-11-0
Bombay do.	25.3-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16.8-0
English Dragons	15-8-0
Silver ex.duty Ready	68-11.0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Mar. 9.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened steady to-day and the rates gathered strength to fore close.

Tata Iron and Steel deferred shares also fairly advanced.

In Mill shares for April delivery Davids closed at Rs. 482½.

Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 462½. Standards to Rs. 1,140, Madhavji to Rs. 1,345, Centrale to Rs. 2,140 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,610.

Carrimbhai after touching Rs. 247½ closed at Rs. 252½.

Indian Dying and Bleacings improved to Rs. 161½ and Crescents to Rs. 116½.

Vishnu Cotton ordinary shares moved up to Rs. 365.

Central Provinces Re 1 shares were placed at Rs. 115. Tapti Valleys at Rs. 570 and Ahmedabad Dholka at Rs. 126.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares moved up to Rs. 237½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares improved to Rs. 134. Deferred opened at Rs. 417½ and closed at Rs. 430.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 222½.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,150.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,522½.

Bamankua Manganese shares were in demand at Rs. 5½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

After the publication of the Budget 3½ per cent G. P. Notes have received a sharp set back and business was done to-day in the vicinity of Rs. 82.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 95.

HOSTILE TRADING CONCERNS.

LICENCES OF BOMBAY AGENCIES.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by sub-clause (2) of clause 4 of the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the undermentioned licenses shall remain in force until the 31st May 1916:—

License granted to W. and A. Graham and Company to carry on business connected with their agency of the Hansa Line steamship solely for the purpose of liquidating the said business.

License granted to A. Blascheck and Company to liquidate their business.

Licenses granted to W. Wolf and Sons and Salomon Brothers, Limited, for the purpose of the settlement of their claims.

License granted to Alois Schweiger and Company, Limited, to dispose of indent stocks at Bombay, Karachi, Aden and Calcutta.

License granted to Messrs. Schroder Smidt and Company, Limited, to dispose of indent stocks at Bombay.

Licenses granted to the Continental Tyre and Rubber Company, Bume and Reif and G. A. Schlechtendahl, Limited, for the purpose of conducting law suits.

RESTRICTIONS ON SALT CLEARANCES REMOVED.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—It is notified for general information that the restrictions on the clearance of salt from salt-works and on the issue of dutiable goods from warehouses at warehousing ports imposed under the Dutiable Goods and Salt Ordinance, 1916, have been removed.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 9.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

EPIGRAMS FOR WAR FUND.

BY QUEEN ALEXANDRA, THE PREMIER AND OTHERS.

Victory can no more be bought than any other commodity by paying three-fourths of its price.

This epigram—characteristic of Mr. Lloyd George in the role of business man of the war—is one of many written by prominent people on candle shades now being made in the workrooms of the Three Arts Employment Fund, and soon to be put on the market for the benefit of its relief fund.

Characteristic also is Lord Kitchener's contribution:—

In every man's life there is one supreme hour towards which all earlier experience moves, and from which all future results may be reckoned. For every individual Briton, as well as for our national existence, that solemn hour is now striking.

"Peace on earth, and good will towards men," is the simple message written and signed by Queen Alexandra.

Soldiers, politicians, and most of the Arts are represented on the candle shades. These are coloured—white for political reflections, yellow for literary, rose for the stage, and white and black for music. All the quotations are in the sender's handwriting, and the shades will be sold at a popular price. Most of the big shopping houses, such as Selfridge's, Harrods Marshall and Snelgrove's and Debenham and Freebody's, have promised special displays of the shades, for which there is likely to be a big demand.

Among the contributions from other prominent people are:—

Mr. Henry Ainley.
Perseverance, dear my lord, keeps honour bright.

Sir George Alexander and Sir E. Elgar.
How far this little candle throws its beam!
So shines a good deed in a naughty world.

Mr. Asquith.
In the reproof of chance lies the true power of men.

Mrs. Asquith.
They say—What say they? Let them say.

Mr. Arnold Bennett.
It is easier to go down a hill than up, but the view is from the top.

Mr. E. F. Benson.
The sentimentalist aims at getting emotion without paying for it in feeling.

Lord Bresford.
On the British Navy, associated with the mercantile marine depends the destiny of 400 millions of British subjects, together with the fate of the civilised world.

Mme. Clara Butt.
This is worth the candle, and a shade better.

Sir A. Conan Doyle.
Slog on! Slog on! (Captain Scott to his sledge party.)

Miss Gladys Cooper.
There is only one hour in a woman's life.

Lord Curzon.
In this war the soul of Europe has put on its armour and gone forth to conquer or to perish.

Miss Lily Elsie.
Every cloud has a silver lining.

Sir George Frampton.
One crowded hour of glorious life,
Is worth an age without a name.

Mr. Thomas Hardy.
Trust me—I mind not—though Life lours.

Miss Marie Lohr.
I want to cheer and I want to cry,
When Kitchener's boys go marching by.

Sir A. Pinero.
No amount of talent—of genius if you will—absolves the follower of any art from the obligation of behaving as a modest gentleman.

Mr. Landon Ronald.
The world is full of willing people—some willing to work and the rest willing to let them.

Sir C. Santley.
This above all, to thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

Miss Ellen Terry.
How dull that light is! Turn it up, Charlotte!

Mr. Fred Terry.
If a man do not erect in this age his own tomb ere he dies, he shall live no longer in monuments than the bell rings and the widow weeps.

Sir Herbert Tree.
If you give, gladly; if you forgive, forgive with both hands.

Miss Irene Vanbrugh.
You can only work with the tools in your own basket.

Sir Charles Wyndham.
A good woman is an understudy of an angel.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 8.		
Aviemoor	Williams	Rangoon
Mar. 9.		
Rotti	Benthem	Cardiff
Sabine Rickmers	Schaumson	Rangoon
Lhasa	King	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 9.		
Mittra	Evans	Karachi
Tycho	Williams	Hull
Blackfriargate	Wills	Marseilles

The following steamers received port clearance on Thursday:—

Steamer:—	Chakla for	Busreh
,,	Palamcotta for	Durban

The following steamers entered the docks for loading Thursday:—

Steamer	Arabia for	Liverpool
,,	Sabine Rickmers for	Rangoon

March 9.

S. S. Penang Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 8th instant.

S. S. Aviemoor.—The s. s. Aviemoor, 2,382 tons, Captain C. F. Williams, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice and general goods.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here on Thursday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Rotti.—The s. s. Rotti, 4,735 tons, Captain C. M. Benthem, arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday from Cardiff, which port she left on the 26th January, with a cargo of coal on board.

S. S. Sabine Rickmers.—The s. s. Sabine Rickmers, 573 tons, Captain N. Schaumson, arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday from Rangoon, with a cargo of petrol and lubricating oil on board.

S. S. Tycho.—The s. s. Tycho, 2,029 tons, Captain G. B. Williams, sailed on Thursday for Hull via Karachi with a general and the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Blackfriargate:—The s. s. Blackfriargate, 1,757 tons, Captain C. Wills, left Bombay harbour on Thursday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

S. S. Chakla.—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain L. S. Allen, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with a general and the same bottom cargo and passengers on board.

S. S. Palamcotta.—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Palamcotta, 2,207 tons, Captain J. F. Downing, will sail to-day for Durban via Porebunder and East African Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

Thursday, 9th March 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Moyori Maru	Taniguchi N. Y. K.
C. & R. Frinton	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Corinth	Reed W. & A. G. & Co
G. Sardar	Week's P. G. S. N. Co
K. Benvenue	Addison W. & A. G. & Co
M. Bahrein	Bonnett T. M. & Co
P. Polglass Castle	Jones W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi	B. S. N. Co
Netravati	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

5 Kinkasan Maru	Kolzumi N. Y. Kaisha
6 Chakla	Allen M.M. & Co
8 Kirkwood	Harrison L. Druyfus & Co
9 Aviemoor	Williams M. M. & Co
10 & 11 City of Paris	Miller K. N. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nagoya	Garwood P. & O. Co
3 Castalia	Kelso W. & A. G. & Co
4 Jahangir	Lowis T. M. & Co
5 Caledonia	Dowell P. & O. Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Arabis	Condlish W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Lhasa	King M. M. & Co
Malay Maru	Mormumoto O. S. Kaisha
Rotti	Benthem
Salsette	Armitage P. & O. Co
Sabine Rickmers	Schamuson, Shaw Wallace & Co
Tokei Maru	Sato T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

March 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Paris (s) 26,788 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas & Co.; 110 bales hemp, J. Rustomjee; 370 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode & Sons; 101 bales cotton waste, H. E. Bode & Sons; 7 bales cotton waste yarn, Killick Nixon & Co.; 55 bales wood, V. Oomeresee; 75 bales hemp, K. Visram & Co.; 172 cwts. mustard seed, D. Purshotum.

Castalia (s) 131 bales cotton F. F. Campbell & Co.; 80 bales cotton, J. M. Dama; 67 bales cotton, M. Balia; 61 bales cotton, R. Harichand; 6 bales cotton, C. Ramsooroop; 250 bales cotton, B. Hurbham; 19 bales cotton, L. Goculdas; 13 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.

Blyglass Castle (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.; 18,000 cwts. rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia (s) 811 bundles wooden staves, Spencer & Co.; 190 bundles ends and hoops of empty hhds, Spencer & Co.

FOR PHILEDELPHIA.

Castalia (s) 75 bales goat skins, C. F. Mathews & Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia (s) 440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 154 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Benevene (s) 2,500 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 351 cwts. buffalo horns, J. M. Rahimtoola.

Arabis (s) 105 bales cowhides, Tulluckchand & Shahpurji; 20 bales buffalo hides, Tulluckchand & Shahpurji; 1 bale buffalo hides, H. Rawji; 43 bales cowhides, H. Rawji; 27 bales goat skins, H. Rawji; 1,443 cwts. kismiss, R. Jiwandas & Co.; 850 cwts. kismiss, S. Hansraj & Co.; 25 bales cowhides, O. Hassan & Co.; 20 bales buffalo hides, O. Hassan & Co.; 41 bales goat and sheep skins, O. Hassan & Co.; 3 bales calf skins, O. Hassan & Co.

FOR HULL.

Finton (s) 10,537 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nagoya (s) 3 cases silk pices goods, Pestonji Edulji Patel.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nagoya (s) 2 cwts. raisins, S. R. Marcas.

FOR KOBE.

Kinkasen Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 7 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 56 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.; 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Mayori Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, N. Rajaram & Co.; 200 bales cotton, G. Dossa & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 800 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.; 200 bales cotton, F. K. Kwaisha; 100 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.; 7 bales wool M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 600 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Mayori Maru (s) 700 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 314 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Mayon Maru (s) 1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mayori Maru (s) 1,500 bales cotton, N. M. Kaisha.

Mayori Maru (s) 500 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.

IMPORTS.

March 9.

S. S. City of Paris from Liverpool, Agents K Nixon and Co.—482 drums caustic soda, 5) kegs glauber salts, 1,381 cases brandy, 5 kegs phosphate of soda, 2 cases perfumed spirit, 2 cases motor car and parts, 283 bags broken tiles, 4 cases potash citrate, 1 case bichloride of mercury, 22 crates earthenware, 17 drums disinfectant fluid, 3,479 bags soda ash, 350 bags bicarbonate of soda, 25 bags Epsom salt, 2 casks dye, 24 barrels olive oil, 75 hogsheads ale and stout, 50 hogsheads 16 cases ale, 75 cases spirit, 140 cases gin, 80 cases 1 cask wine, 2,173 cases 75 hogsheads 4 casks whisky, 3 cases boots and shoes, 28 casks 26 drums zinc chloride, 33 casks silicate of soda, 1,068 cases beer, 50 crates 150 boxes glass bottles, 1 case motor cycle, 139 drums magnesium chloride, 25 bottles quicksilver, 3 cases cycle accessories, 113 casks 17 crates tiles, 100 bags fire clay, 10 cases cyanide, 5 casks myrabolam extract, 5 casks dyewood extract, 10 cases enamel, 20 casks red lead, 3 cases varnish, 400 kegs white lead, 36 cases confectionery, 9 cases sardines, 50 cases pickles, 50 cases sauce, 2,819 boxes tin plates, 40 cases tinned fish, 151 drums oil, 100 casks 6 kegs 15 cases colour, 2,006 kegs 141 cases 50 drums paint, 1 case leather buffer, 10 cases 8 boxes leather belting, 11 cases provisions, 2 barrels pitch, 1 case hams, 1 case linoleum, 10 trusses 3 bales picking bands, 5 cases asbestos yarn, 66 casks nails, 93 cases biscuits, 286 bales paper, 320 bags 20 tons salt, 6 cases umbrellas, 3 cases art silk fancies, 1 case flannel, 9 cases woollens, 24 cases 1 bale cotton and woollen goods, 2 bales knitting wool, 1 bale carpet, 5 cases linens, 7 cases mixed linens, 2 cases tobacco, 56 cases cigarettes, 1 case twine, 1 case cotton net, 2 cases cotton rope, 21 cases cotton thread, 13 cases umbrella furniture, 52 bales canvas, 2 cases floor cloth, 570 bales 1,225 cases cotton goods, 262 cases 195 bales cotton yarn, 511 cases 30 barrels 2,185 boxes soap.

S. S. Mitra from New York, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—640,000 Indian gallons refined oil.

S. S. Moyori Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—36 cases soap, 187 cases camphor, 6 cases mirrors, 55 cases cotton yarn, 20 cases 20 bales matting, 1,250 casks cement, 81 cases silk yarn, 6 casks miso, 1 case rubber goods, 3,500 bags sugar, 2 cases glass bangles, 187 cases bleaching powder, 600 drums red lead, 310 casks iron sulphate, 50 barrels 50 casks coal tar, 10 cases mineral water, 96 cases glass tumbler, 154 cases glass chimney, 66 cases glass beads, 7 cases walking stick, 142 cases glass bottles, 53 cases cotton sheeting, 60 bales canvas hose, 6 cases cotton, 100 casks green copperas, 4 bales T. cloth, 451 pieces 129 bundles planks, 4 cases nails, 87 bales shirting, 35 cases china marbles, 1 case silk and cotton goods, 1,452 bags sulphur, 500 cases biscuits, 106 cases earthenware, 6 cases pearl beads, 3 cases spectacles, 21 cases quinine, 2 cases black silk, 26 cases clocks, 1 case silk goods, 3 cases hair oil, 20 cases camphor oil, 20 cases copper sheets, 65 casks copper sulphate, 2 cases canned goods, 12 cases provisions, 209 cases enamelware 6 cases bamboo sticks, 324 cases nankai powder, 1 case perfumery, 378 bales cotton drill, 445 pieces 946 bundles lumber, 20 cases cotton sewing thread, 17 cases umbrella furniture, 145 cases cotton goods, 573 bags rice, 391 cases porcelainware, 180 cases pines, 4 cases jasmine oil, 1,183 bags sago flour, 43 bundles 187 cases gum benjamin, 553 bags coffee, 825 bundles rattans, 5 cases colour, 50 bags pepper, 14 cases gambier, 530 bundles sandalwood, 504 bags betelnuts.

THE FUTURE OF POLAND.

RUSSIAN AND GERMAN IDEAS.

The well-known Moscow paper "Russkoe Slovo" published lately an article by Prince Eugeni Trubetskoi, a leading Liberal in the Duma, on the future of Poland. He points out that the question of Poland again comes to the front for two reasons. In the first place, the strengthening of the Russian armies during the winter has brought into prominence the question of the objects of the war; and, secondly, Germany has recently proclaimed in an inspired article in the "Zurcher Zeitung" that the independence of Poland will be a condition of peace.

The German idea about Poland is not a really national Poland. It is merely a buffer State with Warsaw as its western frontier, and including part of Lithuania and White Russia, with a passage to the sea at Libau, or perhaps even at Riga. If the Poles agree to such an idea it means the end of their hopes of national unity. German sovereignty in Poland and Austrian in Galicia would merely be strengthened. Moreover, this idea is only being brought forward by Germany in case of defeat, for in case of victory there is no doubt that her intention would be to annex Poland.

It is here that Russian and German ideas differ. It is the interest of Germany either to keep Poland divided or else to absorb her, whereas it is Russia's interest that Poland should be united as a bulwark against Germany. If Russia guarantees the unity of Poland, she will be necessary to Poland, and an alliance will be possible, but if Russia consents to a divided Poland she must expect Poland to gravitate towards Germany.

In case of victory, Prince Trubetskoi concludes, there is no doubt that an independent Poland, with Danzig as its port, would be friendly towards Russia. But if the war does not end in the complete defeat of Germany, Russia cannot agree to more than the autonomy of Poland under Russia.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 8th March, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected & 32 deg Fahr	29.840 Inche.
Temperature of Air	79.0 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.0 ,,
Dew point	73.4 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.834 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (One whole sky cloudy—10)	2.2 ,,
Maximum Temperature of Air	84.4 ,,
Minimum do. do	74.0 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSE, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind do d.	88 Miles.

THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.

(ESTABLISHED 1906.)

Students coached for L. C. C. and Professional Accountants and Auditors' Examinations in Classes held morning and evening or by correspondence system. Terms moderate. Principals,—A. J. Mukati F.L.A.A. Certified Accountant and A. S. Madon, B.A., A.S.A.A., Incorporated Accountant Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road. 551

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 8.

There has been no rain. The air is drier than usual generally and in northwest India temperature remains high.

Conditions are slightly unsettled along the northwest frontier.

Forecast:—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 9th March 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature continues in excess; night temperature is also above normal in the southern half of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature continues in excess over the whole division; night temperature remains also above normal except in the extreme southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind but drier elsewhere. Day temperature continues in excess except at Karachi; night temperature is also above normal in upper Sind and at Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues in excess except in the extreme western districts of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in Hyderabad and clear or lightly clouded in the Bombay Deccan. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—Conditions are slightly unsettled over nearly the whole of the reporting area but Colombo is the only station reporting rainfall.

Isolated dust or thunderstorms are possible in the Central Provinces and the adjacent parts of the Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 9th of March 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	82.9	64.8	67	0.12		−4.63
Do. (8th Mar.)	82.4	65.6	78	3.11		−0.34
Jask (8th Mar.)	82.0	64.2	84	3.11		−0.29
Do. (8th Mar.)	86.3	70.3	84	5.49		2.03
PUNJAB—						
Multan	91.5	59.9	55	0.13		−1.16
Rawalpindi	81.2	48.2	50	2.47		−4.32
Lahore	85.8	49.3	59	0.68		−2.15
Hissar	92.7	60.2	38	0.35		
Ambala	91.7	56.1	36	1.03		−3.90
Delhi	91.0	55.5	36	1.56		−0.93
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.1	63.2	34	0.64		−0.76
Mainpuri	93.0	61.1	39	1.00		−1.01
Jhansi	95.3	62.3	36	0.55		−1.05
Cawnpore	93.6	65.7	37	0.41		−1.13
Allahabad	93.2	60.5	42	1.01		−1.01
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	95.5	60.8	35	0		−0.98
Karachi	80.1	68.0	82	0.20		−1.10
Ajmer	92.2	58.0	26	0.06		−1.14
Jaipore	94.3	59.9	24	0.24		−1.04
Kotah						
Mount Abu	79.7	67.8	16	0		−1.09
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96.2	62.7	22	0		−0.44
Dwarka	82.6	67.7	65	0.19		−0.49
Veraval	88.1	69.3	38	0		−0.45
Rajkot	97.6	64.8	38	0		−0.47
Bhavnagar Para	96.2	67.8	61	0.91		−0.49
Surat						
Ahmedabad	101.5	72.1	21	0		−0.57
Deesa	102.2	67.2	32	0		−0.59
Neemuch	94.2	61.2	35	0.08		−0.66
Indore	96.1	61.9	17	1.13		0.23
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.3	59.3	51	1.07		−1.23
Saugor	94.3	67.4	28	1.25		−0.78
Hoshangabad	95.1	61.4	30	1.47		−0.16
Khandwa	90.1	62.3	36	0.82		−0.26
Akola	99.4	67.7	20	1.95		0.12
Amroati	97.2	70.3	21	1.02		−0.8
Nagpur	95.6	65.5	24	1.25		−0.94
Chanda	95.9	59.8	49	0.84		−1.25
Raipur	94.7	65.1	44	1.25		−0.50
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.4	74.0	83	0.09		−0.48
Ratnagiri	86.7	73.1	80	0.31		−0.11
Mormugao	86.0	73.9	87	0.94		−0.25
Karwar	86.5	71.4	90	1.07		−0.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	99.6	63.6	30	0.16		−0.68
Ahmednagar	96.2	61.7	26	3.40		2.09
Poona	97.2	65.1	57	0.33		−0.79
Sholapur	95.8	70.9	29	1.27		−0.29
Bijapur	94.6	72.3	29	0.43		−0.94
Belgaum	91.6	64.5	36	1.70		−0.24
Ahmedabad	96.1	64.5	25	1.82		0.58
Nizamabad (Indore)	95.8	64.1	34	0.93		−0.58
Hyderabad	93.5	68.7	55	0.79		−0.98
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.0	75.0	74	8.17		4.79
Calicut	89.2	75.7	88	15.29		6.73
Cochin	89.8	77.9	83	9.94		0.42
Colombo	89.2	73.9	93	0.33	30.09	5.62
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.7	67.4	79		20.73	13.99
Bellary	99.1	70.1	39		7.23	4.94
Cuddapah	99.2	71.0	30		9.44	4.63
Madras	90.4	65.9	79		21.24	0.98
Bangalore	91.1	63.8	26		3.60	−0.22
Coimbatore	95.7	64.8	65		6.76	3.39
Trichinopoly	98.1	69.7	72		12.87	3.95
Negapatam	86.6	69.9	77		24.28	4.94

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Thur.	9	m	1 54	26 10	2	m 8	6	16 5
			2 50a	26 4		8	19a	19 10
Fri.	10	m	2 20	25 9	10	m 8	39	17 3
			3 31a	25 4		8	54a	21 0
Sat.	11	m	x 47	24 10	11	m 9	15	18 2
			4 21a	24 5		9	48a	21 11
Sun.	12	m	3 20	23 10	12	m 10	3	19 0
			5 43a	23 10				
Mon.	13	m	4 13	23 0	13	m 9	32	22 6
			8 28a	24 1		11	33a	19 7
Tues.	14	m	6 30	22 7	14	m 2	37	21 10
			9 14a	24 11		1	19a	19 6
Wed.	15	m	8 25	23 3	15	m 3	19	20 10
			9 43a	25 9		2	29a	18 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 9 (Thursday)	6h. 53m.	,, 6h. 47m.
,, 10 (Friday)	6h. 52m.	,, 6h. 47m.
,, 11 (Saturday)	6h. 51m.	,, 6h. 48m.
,, 12 (Sunday)	6h. 50m.	,, 6h. 48m.
,, 13 (Monday)	6h. 49m.	,, 6h. 48m.
,, 14 (Tuesday)	6h. 48m.	,, 6h. 48m.
,, 15 (Wednesday)	6h. 47m.	,, 6h. 49m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—In Perigee, March 1st 9-2h. p.m. New Moon, 4th, 9h. 52-4, p.m.; First Quarter, 11th, 9h. 37-0m p.m.; In Apogee, 12th, 10-9h. p.m.; Full Moon, 19th, 0h. 2-9m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 26th, 10h. 56-7m. p.m.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Dr. Moulton's Lecture on "The Zoroastrian Period in Indian History." University Hall, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, Mar. 11.

Bombay Races, 12th Extra Meeting.

SUNDAY, Mar. 12.

Departure of P. and O. Mail steamer Salsette 2-40 p.m.

Depressed Classes Mission Society's Schools Prize Distribution, Ghadiali Hall, Parel, 5 p.m.

Public meeting of Parsis in memory of the late Mr. Bomanji D. Petit, Albless Baug, 5 p.m.

MONDAY Mar. 13.

Bombay Legislative Council Meeting.

Teachers' Association of Bombay: Lecture by Mr. J. D. Bharda on "A Long Venerated Educational Idol and Recent Attempts to Shatter it." St. Xavier's College, 6 p.m.

Election of a Trustee to the Improvement Trust Board at Chamber of Commerce 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, Mar. 14.

Bombay Legislative Council Meeting.

J. N. Petit Institute, annual general meeting, 5-30 p.m.

Garden Party at Government House, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 15.

Sheriff's meeting to express appreciation of H. E. Lord Hardinge's services, Town Hall, 5-45 p.m.

League of Mercy: Annual Meeting, Sanitary Institute, 6 p.m.

Balloting for a representative of the Chamber of Commerce on the Bombay Legislative Council, at the Chamber of Commerce, 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding,

BOMBAY, March 10.

Annual Camp.—The Annual Camp of Exercise will commence to-morrow Saturday the 11th March, as per detailed circular, and members are reminded that they will rendezvous at Matunga Road Station B. B. & C. I. Ry. at 3.51 p.m. and march to Camp. Train leaves Church Gate Station 3.20 p.m. Members' Horses should be sent in advance so as to reach Matunga Road Station by 3-30. p.m.

Railway Tickets.—The B. B. & C. I. Ry. has kindly consented to make the usual concession to the Corps for the period of Camp (viz.) a season ticket for Rs. 5 (with a deposit of Rs. 1 which will be refunded on expiration of ticket) applications to be made at the Season Ticket Office, Church Gate Station.

A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

March, 10.

NOTICE.

RIFLE MEETING.

There will be individual and team competitions for 1st Class Shots only at the rifle range at Ghat Kopar on Sunday, March, 12th. Train leaves 6.15 a.m. Victoria Terminus. Rifles will be taken out from Headquarters. Teams will consist of 4 (any rank) provided all belong to the same company and all have qualified as 1st Class Shots during the current season. For further details see Notice posted on Battalion Notice Board.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 o'clock.

March.—El Abanico ..... Javaloyes
Selection.—The Merry Widow ..... Lehar
Valse.—Ciribiribin ..... Bucalossi
Selection.—The Yeomen of the Guard ..... Sullivan
Standchen.—(Op. 264a.) ..... Czibulka
Melodies from The Dollar Princess ... Fall
Descriptive piece.—Trod de Cavalerie ..... Rubenstein

MAILS FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.

The mails for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah, Fao, Koweit, Jask, Charbar, Bahrein and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Telegraph Department notifies that owing to bad work on the Bombay-Calcutta wires, Ordinary Telegrams are subject to delay.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

H. E. the Chancellor of the University of Bombay has appointed Mr. Muhammad Kadir Shaikh, to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice Mr. S. M. Bharucha, resigned.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION SOCIETY

The prize distribution of the Schools of the Bombay Branch of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India will be held at Ghadiali Hall, Old Government House Road, Parel, on Sunday next at 5 p.m. Shrimant Narayanrao Baba Sahib, Chief of Ichalkaranji will preside and give away the prizes.

THE YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY CIRCLE.

The fortnightly classes held on Saturdays under the auspices of the above Circle will be conducted by Mr. M. N. Talpade during the sessions from March to May. He will discourse on Tennyson's "Enoch Arden." Time 4 p.m., (S. T.) every Saturday, fortnight, commencing from the 10th instant.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

An examination of the First Aid Class organised by Mr. D. F. Panthaki, under the auspices of the Bombay City Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, on the premises of the Secondary Teachers Training College Rooms, will be held on Sunday next the 12th instant in the Central Hall of the Elphinstone High School. The examination will be oral, written and practical and the candidates are required to attend the examination Hall at 1-45 p.m. (S. T.).

The examination of the First Aid of the Class conducted by Dr. K. S. Laud, under the auspices of the Radiant Cricket Club will be held on Sunday next at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.) in the Chikitsak Samuha School Hall. The written and oral examination will be conducted by Dr. V. N. Rege.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 4th instant occurred as follows:—

Bombay City 65, Broach Port 1, Surat Town and Port 28, Bulsar Port 1, Other places in Surat District 12, Thana Port 2, Kalyan Port 7, Bandra Port 1, Other places in Thana District 5, Nasik District 161, Satara District 65, Ahmednagar District 61, Poona Town 9, Other places in Poona District 88, Sholapur Town 33, Other places in Sholapur District 339, Alibag Port 3, Other places in Kolaba District 2, Vengurla Port 1, Belgaum District 104, Hubli Town 19 Other places in Dharwar District 66, Bijapur District 100, Karachi District 2, Hyderabad District 11, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 170, Savnur State 20, Satara Agency 14, Akalkote State 26, Bijapur Agency 5 and Surat Agency 2, Total 1,423.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SCIENCE STUDIES.

A meeting of the Senate will be held in the Hall of the University on Friday the 24th instant, at 5.45 p.m., when consideration will be given to Dr. Harold H. Mann's motion, that as recommended by the Boards of Studies in Science and the Syndicate, the following sentence he added to Regulation No. 81 of the Regulations in Arts and to the footnote on page 1037—

"The Candidate is recommended to furnish a detailed and indexed account of all the work done by him since graduation, showing to what extent the several portions of the syllabus have been carried out."

Dr. Sorab K. Nariman will move, as recommended by the Syndicate,—

"That the following Colleges be recognized by the University for the purposes of the Preliminary Scientific Examination for the Degrees of M.B., B.S., with effect from the 15th June 1916:—Elphinstone College, Wilson College, St. Xavier's College, Gujarat College, Baroda College, Fergusson College and D. J. Sind College."

A meeting of the Senate (adjourned from the 26th February 1916) will be held immediately after the disposal of the above business when consideration will be given to Dr. Mann's motion on the subject of the date of application for the Government of India Scholarship and the amendments thereto standing in the name of the Hon. Principal R. P. Paranjpye.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S VISIT TO MR. MHATRE'S ART STUDIO.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon paid a visit to Mr. Mhatre's Art Studio yesterday afternoon. He was received at the Studio by Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, the Sheriff of Bombay, and Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the sculptor himself. His Excellency expressed himself highly pleased with Mr. Mhatre's work, especially with his statue of the late Queen Victoria, which he found simply excellent. The bust of Sheth Ratansey Mooljee, also struck his Excellency as being quite lifelike. His Excellency remarked that having seen Sheth Ratansey Mooljee only recently in connection with some work of the Lady Northcote Orphanage, he could say with particular knowledge how true the bust was to the original. Lord Willingdon on being taken over the Studio, evinced keen interest in the technical skill, mastery and finish of Mr. Mhatre's art. The statue of the late Maharajah of Mysore, now under construction at the Studio made his Excellency enquire of the sculptor as to where he had learnt his art.

Perhaps the most interesting feature in the Studio, as it struck both his Excellency and those present, was the work of the boy-artist, Master Shamrao, the son of Mr. G. K. Mhatre. His Excellency saw the boy working at the model of a young woman's bust. He was surprised and delighted at the mastery and skill in the boy's manipulation Master Shamrao's latest works, the bust of his grandfather and the 'Graes,'—also received great praise from his Excellency.

After being garlanded by Mr. Mhatre, his Excellency left the Studio highly than pleased with what he had seen of the work of the great Indian sculptor and his promising young son.

On leaving the studio his Excellency was garlanded by Mr. Mhatre.

KIRLOSKAR DRAMATIC COMPANY,

This popular Dramatic Company, has been in the city for more than a month, entertaining the Bombay theatre-going public with their well-known Marathi plays. They have also attempted to cater for cosmopolitan audiences with a new Urdu Drama by name "Tajewapha." When the play was last staged Mr. Krishnarao Kolhapurkar, Master Dinanath, and Mr. Behere charmed the audience with their music, while the impressive role of Satishchandra was very well acted by Mr. Kolhatkar. It is understood that the Company intend staging this well-known play once within the Fort limits for the benefit of the residents in these parts. On Wednesday last the company staged for the second time the popular play "Mook-Nayak," in which the evils of drink are vividly brought home to the audience. For Saturday next they have announced an entirely new Social play called "Dambhasphot," a satirical production by Mr. Pimpalkhare of Poona, the present day craze of following the so-called "Gurus" and such like imposters is exposed. On Sunday afternoon they will again stage the Urdu Sangit Drama "Tajewapha" for the sixth time during their short stay in this city, when it is expected it will again attract a crowded house.

LODGE "IMPERIAL BROTHERHOOD."

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS AT ANNUAL DINNER.

There was a large and representative gathering both of Masons and Non-Masons at the Freemasons' Hall, Bombay on Wednesday evening when Lodge "Imperial Brotherhood," No. 1041, Scottish Constitution, entertained a number of Guests at its Annual Dinner. Mr. P. R. Cadell, Master of the Lodge, presided and he was supported by a company which included:—

His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord Willingdon; The Hon. Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott; The Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal; The Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Bea

SPORTING NEWS.

TO-MORROW'S RACING.

TWELFTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

To be run on Saturday 11th March, 1916.

A CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

Santa Barbara 9-7, Orloff 9-5, Le Soleil 9-4, Spenser 8-11, Pretty Good Sort 8-8, Silver Thrush 8-3, Ute 7-10, Sardinia 7-2.

THE MINTO PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Hoppner 9-7, Volsloane 9-7, Miss Rollestone 9-2, Meddling 8-8, Cybele II 8-4, Rolling Stock 8-3, Drill Mistress 8-1, Tartania 8-0 Corridor 7-11, Impecunious 7-11, Lithosian 7-10, Dumfries 7-8, Princess Zagha 7-7.

Two top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 4 lbs.

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

Bachelor's Knot 9-7, Seigneurie 8-10, Airman 8-8, Chastity 8-7, Maltronus 8-7, Pension 8-4, Larrikin 8-2, Fontenoy 8-1, North 7-7, Strathroyale 7-6, Spring Daisy 7-4, Adelaide II 7-0.

THE TROMBAY PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

Money Gold 9-7, Kayid 9-4, Mexico 9-1, Tajilmulok 8-10, Night Hawk 8-8, Ajax 8-4, Biglig 8-4, Khedavi Miseer 8-0, Malayeb 7-13, Pasha 7-11 Duhallow 7-4.

THE VIHAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Saood 9-5, Engine 9-0, Jawan 8-10, Black Ivory 8-10, Eldorado 8-6, Cyprus 8-6, Flying Machine 8-4, Anaz 8-3, Tawdry 8-2, Maurice 8-2, Ben Hur 8-1, Kaiumers 8-1, Master Key 8-0, Persia 7-12, Paradise 7-10, Dolphin 7-7.

THE VIHAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Sherali 9-0, Lot 8-13, Mutar 8-11, Heliograph 8-11, Nassau 8-10, Nasirabad 8-9, Abdul 8-7, American Spot 8-7, Mount Pleasant 8-7 Safi 8-7, Columbus 8-5, *Subeh Pasha 8-4, Shimran 8-4, Galloping Lad 8-2, Monaco 8-0, Toledo 8-0.

*This horse was killed yesterday in an accident.

THE VIHAR PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Osprey 9-3, Murpho 9-2, Jemadar 8-12, Present 8-12, Old China 8-12, Pharoah 8-12, Crescent 8-11, England 8-7, Cornwall 8-6, Arabian Consul 8-1, Shailan 8-1, Active 7-10, Pepul 7-8, Ladakh 7-0, Alman 7-0.

HORSES LEFT IN.

A CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

Santa Barbara 9-7, Orloff 9-5, Le Soleil 9-4, Spenser 8-11, Pretty Good Sort 8-8, Silver Thrush 8-3, Ute 7-10, Sardinia 7-2.

THE MINTO PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Hoppner 9-7 Volsloane 9-7, Meddling 8-8, Cybele II 8-4, Rolling Stock 8-3, Drill Mistress 8-1, Tartania 8-0, Corridor 7-11, Impecunious 7-11 Lithosian 7-10, Dumfries 7-8, Princess Zagha 7-7.

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

Bachelor's Knot 9-7, Seigneurie 8-10, Airman 8-8, Chastity 8-7, Pension 8-4, Larrikin 8-2, Fontenoy 8-1, Strathroyale 7-6, Spring Daisy 7-4, Adelaide II 7-0.

THE TROMBAY PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

Money Gold 9-7, Kayid 9-4, Tajilmulook 8-10, Night Hawk 8-8, Ajax 8-4, Biglig 8-4, Khedavi Miseer 8-0, Malayeb 7-13, Pasha 7-11 Duhallow 7-4.

THE VIHAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Saood 9-5, Engine 9-0, Jawan 8-10, Black Ivory 8-10, Eldorado 8-6, Cyprus 8-6, Flying Machine 8-4, Anaz 8-3, Tawdry 8-2, Maurice 8-2, Ben Hur 8-1, Kaiumers 8-1, Master Key 8-0, Persia 7-12, Paradise 7-10, Dolphin 7-7.

THE VIHAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Sherali 9-0, Lot 8-13, Mutar 8-11, Heliograph 8-11, Nasirabad 8-9, Abdul 8-7, American Spot 8-7, Mount Pleasant 8-7, Safi 8-7, Columbus 8-5, Subeh Pasha 8-4, Shimran 8-4, Monaco 8-0.

THE VIHAR PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Osprey 9-3, Murpho 9-2, Jemadar 8-12, Present 8-12 Pharoah 8-12, Crescent 8-11, England 8-7, Cornwall 8-6, Arabian Consul 8-1, Shailan 8-1, Active 7-10, Pepul 7-8, Ladakh 7-0, Alman 7-0.

THE MELTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Crusader, Justice Gazal, Rising Star, Planet, Angler, Come Soon, Aurora, Taiseer, Manora, Cromdale, Portugal, Najdi, Rosy Morn, Sheridan, Peacemaker, Grand Master and Sagacious.

TURF ACCIDENT.

SUBEH PASHA KILLED.

Early yesterday morning a serious accident occurred on the galloping track at Mahalaxmi. Hoyt was exercising Subeh Pasha in a heavy fog and before he knew where he was, the horse dashed into the rails at the seventh furlong post and was killed on the spot, having been almost cut in two. Hoyt, himself, was very seriously injured. He was at once conveyed to the E. G. Hospital in an ambulance. The nature of his injuries has not yet been ascertained, but it is certain that he will not be able to ride on Saturday. Subeh Pasha belonged to Mr. Stockbridge and was being trained by C. Bleach. He was entered for next Saturday's meeting.

ROYAL CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.

CLASSIFICATION AND REGISTRATION OF HORSES.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, March 9.

Following the scheme practised in Bombay and Poona, the Royal Calcutta Turf Club are about to introduce the classification of horses and with this end in view owners and trainers are requested to register their new importations.

The following are the dates fixed for the next Calcutta extras and season races:—

December—2, 9, 16, 23, 26, 28, 30 of 1916.
Jan.—1, 6, 13, 17 and 20 of 1917.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction by the Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railways Company Limited, of an extension of the Phagwara Rahon Railway, 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, from Nawashah to Jaijon via Garhshankar, a distance about 19 miles.

LAWN TENNIS.

W. I. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

DOUBLES FINAL.

There was naturally a large attendance yesterday to see the final of the Gentlemen's Doubles, added to which was the replayed Singles semi-final. In both instances, some quite interesting play was seen, but each time the anticipated result was seen.

On their shewing in two hard games, Chinmulgund and Fyzee were expected to beat Naoroji and Engineer, the latter pair having had the easier time of it up to this stage. The latter, however, made quite a good game of it though it was fairly evident that their opponents had them set. Unfortunately, late in the second set Engineer began to feel the strain and eventually had to give in when the others were within a game of the match. He is of an excitable nature, and the running about the others gave him presumably proved too much, though in the Singles he had lasted out well. He had difficulty during the game in keeping the ball in when hard drives came straight at him, whereas Naoroji was very erratic. The latter scored a number of points at the net, yet he threw many away and his long, punishing drives were inclined to go out. Fyzee was cool as usual, and made up for inability to smash over-head shots by good placing and an occasional whirlwind drive. Chinmulgund we have seen at the top of his form, his volleying was excellent, his smashes good and return from high lobs steady.

Both sides lost their service, Chinmulgund and Fyzee leading at 2—1 then going on with a love game from Fyzee's serve and two more easy games to 5—1. After three calls of Deuse, Engineer won his serve and another long game saw him and Naoroji take Fyzee's. Naoroji took a long time to win his, and then Chinmulgund settled it. In the second, games went with the serves, then from 2—1 Fyzee took the serve to 3—1. Engineer lost his, but two long set-to's wen the other way to 4—2. Naoroji lost a long game, after which Engineer gave in.

Green gave Ranga Rao a wonderfully good game in the first set, after losing the first four games. After this, Green won two in succession, then losing one he took three more to five-all. A well contested game saw him in the lead for the first time, but Ranga Rao ran off with the next three and the set. They now moved over to No 2 court, Ranga Rao promptly taking the first five games. Then when 0—40, Green pulled the sixth out of the fire. Ranga Rao was 40—15 in the next, but again Green came up to the mark, and still had hopes when he took the following one. Eventually, Ranga Rao secured the game he required for set and match. It was a game bid on the part of the loser, but there is no doubt the better player won, and qualified to meet the Japanese in the final on Saturday.

It would be popular, in view of the races, were they to postpone this till Monday.

Results:—

FINAL GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Fyzee and Chinmulgund beat Naoroji and Engineer, 6—4, 5—2.

SINGLES SEMI-FINAL.

Ranga Rao beat Green, 8—6, 6—3.

Full Results:—

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND.

Ali Raza and Ali Khan beat Jackson and Simms, 6—4, 6—4; England and Kemble beat Burn and Fido, 6—2, 6—3; Kanga and Modi beat Morarji and Merchant, 6—3, 6—2; Fyzee and Chinmulgund beat Shimidzu and Yamamoto, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5; Pandit and Gupta W. O. Modi and Karve; Engineer and Naoroji beat Cheetham and Lukes, 6—3, 6—2, replayed; W. Reid and Calvocoressi beat Harwood and Pruce, 2—6, 7—5, 8—6.

SECOND ROUND.

Barraclough and Bunbury beat Chief of Manavadar and Ranga Rao, 8—6, 6—3, 6—4; Green and Parker beat Dastur and Mehta, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4; Ali Raza and Ali Khan beat England and Kemble, 11—9, 4—6, 7—5; Fyzee and Chinmulgund beat Kanga and Modi, 6—0, 10—8; Morarji and Bhadkamkar beat Abdul Khalique and Dr. Thakkar, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3; Vakeel and Chandavarkar beat Visram and Shakoor, 6—8, 6—2, 7—5; Gunjikar and Wagle beat W. Reid and Calvocoressi, 6—2, 6—1; Engineer and Naoroji beat Pandit and Gupta, 6—3, 6—2.

THIRD ROUND.

Green and Parker beat Barraclough and Bunbury, 6—1, 6—3; Morarji and Bhadkamkar beat Vakeel and Chandavarkar, 6—2, 6—4; Chinmulgund and Fyzee beat Ali Raza and Ali Khan, 6—3, 6—8, 6—2; Engineer and Naoroji beat Gunjikar and Wagle, 6—2, 6—1.

SEMI-FINALS.

Engineer and Naoroji beat Bhadkamkar and Morarji, 6—3, 7—5.

and Morarji, 6—3, 7—5; Chinmulgund and Fyzee beat Green and Parker, 7—5, 0—6, 6—3.

FINAL.

Fyzee and Chinmulgund beat Naoroji and Engineer, 6—4, 5—2.

CONVICTED OF CRIMINAL FORCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, March 9.

The Sessions Judge of South Malabar convicted to-day three men of the Moothan, Kadupottan and Ezhuva castes of criminal force, theft and rape on an Ezhuva and his young wife who were going from Kudaloor village in Palghat taluq to Penang and rested for the night in a shop. The accused entered the shop, beat the husband, robbed him of some money and dragged away the wife saying that her people were against her emigrating. After grossly outraging her they took the poor woman back to her village and absconded. Each of the accused was awarded eighteen months' hard labour.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.

GRAND CARNIVAL.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Lady Helen Brassey, Capt. the Hon'ble Inigo Freeman-Thomas and Capt. McEwen, A.D.C.'s, attended the Grand Swimming Carnival held at the Back Bay Bath yesterday afternoon, in aid of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund and the Naval Relief Fund. The proceeds of the Carnival must have been substantial, since the place was occupied to a seat, and scarcely a soul, whether man, woman or child, was unwilling to part with three rupees for even a safety back seat.

As far as the acquatics were concerned, they were both interesting and amusing, and it is a well-grounded presumption that should they be held at intervals of a fortnight, in aid of the War Fund, they would contribute handsomely to that deserving object. The feats in the water were not perhaps, of an eminently classic character, but they claimed merit. Mrs. Coomber and Young Harrison of Turf fame who apparently can effect anything in the water beyond swallowing a snake for pleasure were particularly admired for their blood-curdling feats. Mrs. Coomber is undoubtedly a heroine at diving and swimming, and Harrison a hero at both. Champions of fresh and salt water were plentiful, and in this respect, the wreath went to Mr. Munro and his associate who provided a variety of demonstrations in life-saving.

The following were the prize-winners:—

Obstacle Race.—Mr. Phillips.

Diving Competition.—Mr. Martin.

Relay Race.—Messrs. Browne and Horne.

Diving Exhibition.—Mr. Martins.

Gents' Three-Lengths.—Mr. McClaughlin.

Tug-of-War.—Stockbridge, Thomas and Henson.

Exhibition of Diving and Swiming—Mrs. Coomber assisted by Master T. Harrison.

Lady Handicap, 2 Lengths.—Mrs. Parkinson.

Duck Race.—Mayers (1) Stockbridge (2).

CITY OF BOMBAY POLICE ACT.

AMENDING BILL.

The Legislative Department of the Bombay Government has published a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902. The following is the statement of objects and reasons:—

(1) Owing to the wording of the definition of "place of public amusement" in section 3, clause (g), of the City of Bombay Police Act, which excludes from its scope places used for entertainments for charitable purposes, the Police have at present practically no control over charitable entertainments. Such control however is very necessary, especially in order to guard against the risk of fire.

(2) The object of the amendment of section 7 is to confer the status of Gazetted Officers upon Superintendents of Police by vesting the power of appointing them in the Governor in Council instead of in the Commissioner.

(3) A fire-alarm system is being established in various parts of the City, and several cases of false calls and interference with the alarms have occurred. It is desirable therefore that the Police should have power to arrest any person tampering with a fire-alarm. At present sections 425 and 426 of the Indian Penal Code are the only legal provisions under which action can be taken in such cases; under these sections they cannot arrest offenders until a warrant has been obtained. The proposed new section 111-A will enable the Police to arrest without warrant any person wrongfully tampering with a fire-alarm. The new section will also give the Police power to take suitable action against persons wilfully damaging street lamps, benches or plants in public gardens, and other public property. At present under section 31 of the Act a Police Officer may interfere to prevent such damage, but he cannot arrest without warrant unless the offence has been committed in his presence (section 34). The new section is based on the provisions of section 425 of the Indian Penal Code, and of section 1 of the False Alarm of Fire Act, 1895 (58 and 59 Vict., c 28).

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE WOUNDED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Our wounded soldiers who are in Hospital are uppermost in the minds of most of us at the present time, and what we can give them and how to help to while away the long hours of sickness and convalescence is a question many are constantly asking.

Thank God, we were able to entertain some forty of our wounded lads from Colaba Hospital to a Tea and Social at the Strangers' Home, Byculla, on Wednesday last, for which all who helped were amply repaid with the three hearty British cheers which the wounded gave at the conclusion of this homely entertainment.

We heartily thank Mrs. Ratcliffe for helping in the organisation,—the Members of the Governor's Band for the music,—Mrs. Hiscocks Vereers, Moore, Misses Ratcliffe, Fenwick, F Jehangir, C. Moosa, the Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg, Sir Jagmohandas Vurjiwandas, Messrs. A. R. King, Riley, Kobke, Aitchison, Ratcliffe, Aldred, Grantham, Parkar, Pirent, Bunbury, Botterill, W. H. King, Jones, Bhaishankar Nanabhai, Dwarkadas Tribhowandas, Saleh Ellias, Jaffer Cassum Moosa, Ibrahim I. Cassum, who so kindly helped.—Yours etc.

LOUIE KING.

Medows Street, Bombay,
March 9th.

At a representative meeting of the Mahomedans of Bahawalpur it was unanimously resolved that the Foundation Committee of the Moslem University be requested to settle the University question at the earliest opportunity and to accept the terms obtainable at present.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES

GENERAL WAPSHARE ON VOLUNTEERING.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, March 9.

Major-General Wapshare, Commanding Poona Divisional area, this evening presented prizes to men of the Poona Volunteer Rifles. There was a small but select gathering of ladies and gentlemen present at Volunteer Headquarters among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Seddon, Major and Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Scudamore, Mr. Perceval, Mr. and Mrs. High, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Khambatta, Sardar Dastur Raikobad Aderbad, Khan Bahadur M. H. Dastur and others.

Major Walker Commanding Poona Volunteers, in opening the proceedings said that the present strength of the corps was 727 of all ranks including 141 cadets, the majority of whom were efficient and he hoped that before the year closed there would be no non-efficients. Thirty of their men had qualified in first-aid and were doing very good work in assisting wounded soldiers arriving in Poona. Their thanks were due to Major Hutchinson and Captain Morison, I.M.S., for the lectures they had given on first aid in this connection. Over 50 men of their corps were on active service, while 350 were present at the General's inspection at the recent camp they had held. The speaker congratulated A company on its victory in inter company competition, the victory which showed that physical exertion was not a bar to success where the average age of competitors was as in this case not to be mentioned.

The distribution of prizes then followed by General Wapshare after which the General briefly addressed those present.

General Wapshare said that they would all be glad to hear the good news he had just read by telegram about the war and he then read out Reuter's messages regarding peace overtures to Russia by Turkey as also the message about Mr. Churchill. Continuing he said that he was glad to see that the number of efficients among the Poona Volunteers was so high. The volunteer had to step in when the regular has to go on active service and he hoped that after the experience of this war, volunteering would meet with more sympathetic treatment than had hitherto been the case both in the way of funds and other recognition from the Government. He had to congratulate Major Walker on the efficiency of his corps and he hoped to have time to become more intimately acquainted with it than it had hitherto been possible.

Among the Chief prize winners were: Championship Challenge Cup and Rs. 30; Volunteer M. S. Rozario; Lord Harris Challenge Cup, Corpl. R. K. Irani, Rs. 24 and a cup; the same competitor commanded teams which won Meakin's Challenge Shield and the Palanpur Challenge Plate. Major N. G. Rawlinson won the Officers' Revolver Competition. Battalion Shot Volunteer F. H. Dracott; Scundamore Cup for best Recruit Sergt. A. Robinson, A. Company; Regular attendance prizes Quarter-Master Sergt. Patel and Volunteer Aaron.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE CONCIL.

MAHOMEDAN CANDIDATES FOR CENTRAL DIVISION.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, March 8.

Scrutiny of nomination papers of candidates who desire to represent the Mahomedans of the Central Division in the Bombay Legislative Council took place at the office of the Commissioner, Central Division, yesterday. Three gentlemen, namely, Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, the Hon. Moulvie Rafiuddin Armed and Mr. Ebrahimji Adamji Peerbhoy were declared by Mr. Seddon, Commissioner, to be eligible candidates and these three will accordingly contest the seat on the present occasion. The Hon. Mr. Rafiuddin objected to the candidature of Mr. Ebrahimji Adamji Pirbhoy on the ground that he was not a resident in the division and could not, therefore, rightly claim to represent the constituency. The objection was overruled.

BOMBAY MOSLEMS' NOMINEES.

The following four gentlemen have been nominated for one seat allotted to the Mahomedans of Bombay on the Bombay Legislative Council:

1. Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobhani.
2. Mr. Sarif Devji Kanji.
3. Mr. Salebhoy Currimji Barodawala.
4. Mr. Sarafali Mamuji.

The following are the proposers, seconders and supporters in favour of Mr. Sarif Devji Kanji:—

Messrs Faiz B. Tyabji, Mia Mohamed H. Jan Mohamed Chotani, M. A. Jinnah, Mahomedbhoy Curimbhoy, Abdullabhoy Lalji, Mia Mohamed Khundwani, Ali Mohamed Haji Kassam, Noormohamed Haji Jan Mohamed Latiff, Dawoodbhai Fazal, Haji Ahmed Dewjee, Ali Mohamed Abba Juma, Jummabhoy Sheriff, Ali Mohamed Vallimohamed, Jafferbhai Haji Lalji, Haji Habib Haji Karim, Ali Mohamed Nensey, Haji Ibrahim Jiteker, Bundalibhoy Bhoyabhoy, Jan Mohamed Salemohamed, Hadi C. Tyabji, Rahimtulla M. Chinoy, Dawood Nensey, Haji Sidik Haji Mohamed Khatri, Ahmed Haji Sidick Khatri, Suleman H. Ibrahim, Haji Abdul Latiff, Ahmedbhai Piarali, Vallimohamed Abdul Rehman, and Kassamali Jairaj Peerbhoy.

CHARGES AGAINST A SUBORDINATE JUDGE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 9.

The "Bulletin" reports that at Lyallpur yesterday before Mr. Strickland, Special Magistrate, Shaikh Ata Mohomed, Public Prosecutor, filed three complaints for illegal gratification against Munshi Balkat Ali, Sub-Judge of Lyallpur, now under suspension. It is stated that another suspended officer will be similarly prosecuted at Lyallpur.

TROUBLES OF A LODGER.

HAMPSTEAD LANDLADY'S DAMAGES FOR SLANDER.

In the King's Bench Division on Feb. 11, Mr. Justice Scrutton and a common jury heard an action by Miss Lilian Loxley, boarding-house keeper, of Canfield-gardens, Hampstead, against Mr. Albert Jubber, who at one time was one of her boarders for damages for alleged slander and libel. The defendant denied the slander, and with regard to the alleged libel he admitted writing the letter, but denied that it was published or contained anything of a defamatory character, writes the "Pall Mall Gazette."

Mr. Jubber, said Mr. Rose-Innes, K.C., for the plaintiff, was a boarder at the plaintiff's boarding house in Greencroft-gardens, Hampstead, in December, 1914. Among other things he was a gentleman of ultra punctual habits, although, of course, the they could not complain of a virtue like that. After a time he made himself rather disagreeable, and one day wrote:—

Madam,—If you will take the trouble to compare your watch with the standard clock at Hewlett's (a jeweller's at Finchley) you will find it is five minutes slow.. I like to pay my bills regularly. My manners have always been absolutely quiet and reserved ever since I have been in this house and I don't understand the disrespect I receive.

"PENALTY PAID IN HEADACHES."

Continuing, counsel said there was apparently friction in the house, which was caused by the defendant himself, and for which his peculiarities were responsible. It was not long afterwards that he wrote the letter which was complained of as the libel. It ran:—

I had occasion to write you on May 19 last re bell and the time incident, and I regret being compelled to write you again. It is about the food. I had told you on Friday that, with the exception of one hour's unsettled sleep the previous night, I was awake all the night through the veal and the spaghetti, and last night also, which I attribute to the cherries. They were white hearts, and to give them deep red colour and the juice, some colouring matter or cochineal apparently was used. This morning the fish was too stale to eat, and I had a foreign egg in exchange. I am frightened of the food and the penalty paid in headaches and no sleep and you will understand, please, that I shall not pay you unless it is altered.

Then on the following day Mr. Jubber said aloud: "The food you are supplying to me is poisonous. Take that poisoned food away. I am being poisoned here. The food is insufficient, and I have received no proper attention."

Concluding, counsel said the action was not brought to recover heavy damages, but to show Mr. Jubber that he must keep his tongue from evil speaking.

THE "HALFPENNY EGG."

Miss Loxley smartly dressed in a fur coat and black velvet hat, denied in evidence that she gave her boarders anything but the best food. After she had received the letter in question she went to see Mr. Jubber.

He said: "Have you come here to bully me?"

She replied in the negative, and then he observed:—

I am afraid of your filthy food. The foreign pheasants you gave me on Sunday stank. Yesterday I could not eat the bacon and the halfpenny egg I received in exchange was rotten.

She told him she never purchased halfpenny eggs. Then he complained that he had to lie down because of the lack of good food and the consequent weakness he felt. "Fancy a man of my physique having to lie down," he said, "because I have not sufficient food. Just think of it. I suppose you want me to leave?" She replied, "Yes, take a week's notice."

Mrs. May Norman, plaintiff's half-sister, who assisted her in her business, said Mr Jubber complained to her that he was not shown sufficient respect, "and all that rot." (Laughter.) He was furious.

NOT TRYING THE BACON.

Mr. Selby Gray, of Margate, said he distinctly heard Mr. Jubber say to Miss Loxley that the food was poisonous.

Mr. Innes: Were you poisoned by the food you had?

"Well," said witness, "I am alive and well yet.

You had the bacon Mr. Jubber rejected?—I believe I did. (Laughter.)

His Lordship: I have repeatedly told counsel that we are not trying the bacon and the eggs. (Laughter.)

Addressing the jury, Mr. Neilson characterised the case as "A storm in an egg-cup," which should never have been brought to court.

Counsel intimated that he would not call the defendant, but Mr. Jubber, standing up in court, said, "I would rather be called, please." He went into the box amidst much laughter. In a stentorian voice he said he was sixty years of age, and had been a sailor until he was twenty-one years of age, after which he had lived an independent life. He denied that he made any complaint about the bacon. It was the gill end of a very stale haddock that he complained about. He told the waiter to take it back, and was confronted with an egg. Having a cold, he asked the waiter to smell the egg, and, being told that it was good, he ate it. "That was the Alpha and the Omega of the whole business," he added.

Mr. Innes: Let us get to the Alpha first (Laughter.) You have lived in a great many boarding-houses?

"Yes," retorted defendant; "about a hundred." (Laughter.)

Were you always satisfied?—Yes, on the whole. I am a strong man, like yourself, but I can't digest stuff and nails, and not all kinds of eggs. (Laughter.)

Were you really frightened at the food?—The veal and spaghetti were not cooked; it was indigestible, and kept me awake at night. (Laughter.)

Now about this haddock—was it bad?

"Phew!" said witness, with a grimace, "do you think I should have left it had it been good?" (Laughter.)

Counsel then addressed the jury.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff on the issue of slander, with £5 damages, and for the defendant on the issue of libel.

His lordship entered judgment for the parties on the issues on which they had succeeded, with costs.

Official and Personal.

Lord Willingdon visited the laboratory of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, yesterday.

There will be a garden party at Government House, Lahore, on the afternoon on the 13th March after the Legislative Council meeting at which his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will distribute khilats to the recipients of titles and other honours.

Dr. H. H. Mann, Principal, Agricultural College, Poona, has been granted privilege leave from 1st April to 29th May 1916, Dr. W. Burns, Economic Botanist, Bombay Presidency, being appointed to act as Agricultural Chemist and Principal Agricultural College, Poona, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Dr. Mann.

Mr. Rustam K. Nariman, Executive Engineer, Hissar, Punjab Canals, has been elected a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers. Mr. Nariman who is a brother of Lieutenant J. K. Nariman, I.M.S., now with the Indian Expeditionary Force in Egypt, is the second Parsi recipient of the honor, the first being Khan Bahadur M. C. Marzban.

"LADY OF THE LAMP."

NIGHTINGALE MEMORIAL UNVEILEDBY THE QUEEN.

Standing midway between the tombs of Nelson and of Wellington in the crypt of St. Paul's, the Queen unveiled a memorial tablet to Florence Nightingale on Feb. 14, writes the "Daily News." The body of the greatest nurse lies in a quiet country churchyard, but there was only one place for a memorial of her work—here among the bodies of the heroes, "in teeming London's central roar."

"Blessed are the Merciful" is the inscription. Above it, in bas-relief of white marble, Florence Nightingale is represented as offering a cup to a wounded soldier. The likeness—in profile—is as fine a one as that of "The Lady of the Lamp" statue in Waterloo-place, and Mr. A. G. Walker is the sculptor of both.

While the cathedral above was crowded, chiefly with nurses, soldiers, and sailors, there was only a very small gathering in the vaulted chaples of the crypt. Lord Crewe stood for the Imperial Government, and the Colonial Governments were all strongly represented. Opposite the monument the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs formed a startlingly brilliant semi-circle, in contrast with the grey old walls.

At a quarter-past two the Queen and Princes Mary came down the winding staircase that leads from the daylight of the cathedral to the dusk and glimmer of the crypt. They were both very quietly dressed in dark blue. The Archbishop of Canterbury led them to the memorial, and immediately began his short address—curiously inaudible, even to so small a group of hearers in the mysteriously echoing chaples of this vast ecclesiastical cellar.

DR. DAVIDSON'S TRIBUTE.

Speaking of the beginnings of Florence Nightingale's mission to the Crimea, Dr. Davidson described how "into the modern life of this troublesome world a new benediction was born."

For half a century we have thanked God for what Florence Nightingale has wrought and taught, but we did not know its range or its greatness until now. So it is fitting that your Majesty, on behalf of English womanhood, should unveil this monument in a year in which, in the nation's need, tens of thousands of women are, with persistency and quiet devotion and a ministry of steadily increasing skill, following the path wherein the Lady with the Lamp was pioneer.

Stepping forward at the close of the address, the Queen pulled a cord and the sheet fell away from the tablet. For some minutes she talked in a low voice with the Archbishop and the sculptor, who explained the details of his work; then, instead of leaving the crypt at once, she walked towards the Nelson sarcophagus. A row of chairs was hurriedly removed, and followed by Princess Mary, the Queen passed into the chapel where the remains of Lord Roberts and Lord Wolseley lie side by side.

They stood there silently gazing at the crossed flags and the two laurel wreaths, decorated with a miniature Union Jack, that mark the spot where Lord Roberts is buried. Not a sound came from the congregation waiting above. Turning away at last, the Queen and her daughter passed up the stairs into the Cathedral.

SERVICE IN THE CATHEDRAL.

They were met by the sight of a vast standing throng. Soldiers and sailors back from the wars, bandaged, scarred, and sometimes broken, with many nurses in half a dozen different uniforms, were ranked under the dome. The Lady with the Lamp had left a special legacy to all these men and women.

The service was very simple and beautiful—Spohr's anthem, "Blest are the departed," exquisitely sung without accompaniment, the hymn "The Saints of God! their conflict past," and a few prayers, particularly one beginning "We render Thee thanks, O Lord, for th singular gifts which Thou didst bestow upon Thy servant Florence Nightingale."

Afterwards, a seemingly endless line of people filed through the crypt to inspect the memorial.

BANKURA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Mr. E. J. Thompson, of Bankura College, acknowledges the receipt for the Bankura Famine Relief Fund of Rs. 150 from the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Famine Relief Fund and of Rs. 250 from the Ladies' Committee of the Bombay Relief Fund.

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Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.), should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing M.S. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their M.S. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, March 10, 1916.

TREATMENT OF ANIMAL IN BOMBAY.

Those who have watched and thought of with pain the sorry lot of beasts of burden in the City of Bombay will welcome the prominence which was given to the question of cases of cruelty to these wretched creatures by the Hon. Mr. McBain in his address as Chairman of the Honorary Magistrates on Tuesday evening. Mr. McBain declared that there was a tendency on the part of many magistrates to be too tender-hearted in the matter of inflicting fines on cartmen for cruelty to their animals, and he urged that in cases of animal torture the offenders should be adequately dealt with. We are glad that the question has thus been brought into prominence, and we have no doubt that the advice offered by Mr. McBain to the Honorary Magistrates is in many cases badly needed. But we confess we are doubtful as to whether the whole question of the treatment of beasts of burden in Bombay can be adequately dealt with, or even materially affected, in the police courts under the present laws. The treatment and condition of a large number of the bullocks and horses that one daily sees in the streets is a horrible reproach, not only to those who are responsible for their use but also to the public at large and to the Government. If the public could be roused from its present indifference to the wretched existence of these animals and a higher standard of morality created in regard to the whole question of the treatment of animals, we should arrive at better results much sooner than by the mechanical fining of humble cartmen, who are often enough not primarily responsible for the cruelty for which they are taken to the courts.

We doubt whether in any great city in the world, except perhaps Calcutta, draught animals are on the whole so vilely treated as in Bombay. And, as far as one can see, we go on from year to year without getting any better. Public indifference, as we have said, is largely responsible and the question is: How is it to be cured. It is all very well to declaim against the hackney victoria driver who lashes without mercy a sorry looking animal that ought to be in the pinjrapole rather than between the shafts, but we have not achieved much when we have measured his share of the blame and left untouched the better-educated individual who employs him and,—equally at fault,—the well-to-do person who uses his vehicle and accepts no responsibity for the cruelty inflicted on the animal that serves his convenience. Similarly, the cartman, for whom a regular scale of fines is in vogue, is not always responsible for the overloading of his cattle and possibly has no choice between losing his job and taking the risk of a police court fine. Perhaps, if a few more had to go to jail, things would show some improvement, but there is not likely to be any substantial amelioration of the treatment and condition of these animals until the law is so amended as to make the employer equally responsible with the cartman. Mr. McBain is quite right about one thing. The automatic process of inflicting stereotyped punishments for every case of cruelty of this kind that comes up before the magistrates does little good. It makes little impression on the carter, who possesses a peculiar psychology, evolved through generations of experience of corrupt policemen. Like the gharrywallah he is apt to believe that occasional collisions with the representatives of law and order are more or less in the day's work and to be taken in the light of inevitable misfortunes rather than as the result of his own wrongdoing.

We question whether, after all, the infliction of heavier fines would bring about any appreciable result. A fine even of only two rupees is a fairly substantial penalty for a man who probably does not earn more than ten rupees a month. In gross cases the offenders ought to be sent to jail. That is the only way of bringing home to the actual user of the animal the iniquity of gross ill-treatment. But since the activities of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the police, which produce a fairly steady stream of offenders in the courts day after day, whose punishment, though it does not seem very heavy must after all be an inconvenience that they would not readily invite, have failed to lessen the extent of the evil, it seems clear that what is largely at fault is failure to touch the people really responsible. If we could get at the man who employs the carter, and fails to see that he does not overload his animals or use them when in an unfit condition, or is directly responsible for this so doing, we should probably see some tangible result, instead of a steady continuance of the distressing state of things now existing. If a few of the masters of these people were sent to jail it would create a revolution in the condition and treatment of the animals.

AN EXPLODED THEORY.

There are still some people, both in England and India, who do not fail to take every opportunity of damning the work of political bodies in India with faint praise. The "Indiaman" is one of the journals,—fortunately few journals,—in England which voice the view of such people. A recent article in the "Indiaman" commenting on the work of the last Congress characteristically begins with the stereotyped formula that the Congress "does not represent the whole of India." And this prepares one for the explanatory remarks that "indeed, many elements in that strongly diversified entity, which at present regard it merely with a vague uneasiness, would formally repudiate its ideals and its methods if they had acquired the habits of political thought or speech." This pet theory so often trotted out by the self-styled "candid friends" of the Indian people has, by this time, been sufficiently exploded and may well be ignored. It is sufficient to recall for the benefit of these "friends" of India the enthusiastic reception which greeted Sir S. P. Sinha, the President of the Congress, on his arrival in Bombay,—a reception which, as Mr. Surendranath Banerjea said, even kings and victorious generals might well have envied. And this reception was pre-eminently a popular and spontaneous one. But, fortunately, such mischievous attempts to mislead the British people have now, thanks to the awakening created by the war, lost much of their effect.

Apart from this, the "Indiaman" condescends to concede that the Congress "can claim with justice that it is entitled to speak for a large proportion of that part of India which is most definitely and distinctively the product of a century of British rule, the part which looks Westwards for political aspiration" and that "the corporate voice of that product is undoubtedly entitled to a respectful hearing from the British nation and the British Empire"; and, furthermore, that "the ideal of the Congress is neither illegimate nor ignoble." Nor would the "Indiaman" quarrel with the Congress for its adoption of this ideal. A true measure of the disingenous arguments of the "Indiaman" is found in the attempt made to divert attention from principles, which after all matter most, to details which can be adjusted according to future needs. Thus a great deal is made of the question of franchise,—a question which obviously cannot be settled until the all-important question of a substantial control of the people over the administration is settled. The "Indiaman," however, conveniently forgets this essential consideration and demands of the Congress the interpretation of the phrase, "truly and adequately representative of all sections of the people" as far as its demand with regard to the reform of the legislative councils is concerned. In other words, the Congress is asked to define its view regarding the franchise. The question obviously does not require any answer. For, as the "Indiaman" itself is constrained to admit, Democracy is writ large on the face of the constitution and any formal statement as to the character of the franchise is unnecessary. That the educated classes in India are anxious that the growth of democratic government in this country should be made to follow the lines of government in England and other parts of the Empire is unmistakably clear from the first article of the Congress constitution which defines its ideal as "the attainment by the people of India of a system of government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing members of the British Empire and a participation by them in the rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those members."

The fact is that the "Indiaman" voicing as it does the views of those who are, in its own words, "not prepared to look favourably on any scheme for entrusting the internal affairs of India to the care of the people of the country," is frightened at the change in the outlook of the people as well as the statesmen in Great Britain. Its demand, therefore, that any reform "must be accomplished by guarantees that the powers transferred shall endure to the people as a whole and not to any fraction, however vocal and insistent it may be" is a maladroit attempt to mislead the British people as to the motives of the educated classes, and a slur on the capacity of British statesmen to see that any reforms introduced do not fail to achieve the desired end.

Notes of the Day.

The Battle for the Admiralty.

We get our glimpses of the various political developments in England in such homeopathic doses over the cable, that it would be hopeless to try and reason out the causes of the dramatic appearance of Mr. Winston Churchill,—it is difficult to get used to his military title,—in the House of Commons to urge that Lord Fisher should be recalled to the Admiralty. The fact is at least a tribute to Mr. Churchill's impartiality and capacity to subordinate his personal feelings where matters of great public importance are at stake. Lord Fisher had to leave the Admiralty because he manœuvred and intrigued to secure domination over the First Lord. It was as much as Mr. Balfour could do to keep the peace between them and Mr. Balfour ultimately went clean over to Mr. Churchill's side. Now we have Mr. Churchill trying to get Lord Fisher back to the Admiralty because he disapproves of Mr. Balfour's policy.

An Undignified Controversy.

But there was one thing on which Mr. Churchill and Lord Fisher were always cordially at one. That was the construction policy. Apparently some modification of that policy has taken place under the Balfour-Jackson regime which has alarmed both Mr. Churchill and Lord Fisher and brought the former back from France to make his unexpected and sensational demand for the latter's reinstatement at the Admiralty. We shall have to wait for more light on the whole controversy before we can safely express an opinion. The telegrams give one rather the impression of an undignified controversy in the House, in which Mr. Balfour does not seem to have exercised much more self-control than Sir Hedworth Meux, who indulged in a petulant outburst against Lord Fisher, who is cordially hated by quite a number of his fellow-officers on the Flag list. At least we could have expected Mr. Balfour to have repaired from the sort of *tu quoque* outburst about the using of Dreadnought guns for monitors in which he indulged. After all, the guns for the monitors were needed urgently and immediately and they did very fine work.

A Joint Economic Alliance.

The announcement recently made by 'The Times" that the British Government have consented to participate in a joint conference of representatives of all Allied nations for the purpose of discussing the necessity of an economic alliance among the Allies, will not come as a surprise. Neither is it surprising to be told that France has taken the initiative in the matter of this conference, for it is France that has staked her all, suffered most, and, owing to her peculiar position in the commercial world, will stand, more than any other of the Entente Powers, in need of help against the insatiable commercial greed of the Hun when the war shall be over. It is, therefore, natural that France should demand that a commercial alliance among the Entente Powers, if not among all powers allied in the war, should be sealed before peace is concluded.

"All for Each and Each for All."

M. Alfred Douche, President of the French Chamber of Commerce in London, voiced the views of his countrymen the other day, when he observed: "We must work all for each and each for all. Without friendly co-operation in industry and commerce our military and naval victory will be incomplete and in 15 years hence, unless we move immediately, we shall find Germany once more attempting to throttle us." M. Douche urges the exchange of views at the earliest opportunity, before a national programme has got deeply rooted in any of the Allied countries. As one of the essentials of joint commercial action when the time comes to enforce it, M. Douche would like an inventory to be made immediately in each of the Allied countries of, firstly, all the actual assets, to be followed by an agreement whereby the German account would be distributed fairly by the Allies among themselves. In regard to each important industry, M. Douche would wish that the working out of the final problems in each Allied country should be left to men capable of deciding without bias, after having heard selected experts, what concession each country could best make to others.

Sir Allan Arthur's Reminiscences.

There will shortly be published in Calcutta, says "The Statesman," a book of exceptional, if not unique, interest to all Anglo-Indians, whether now resident in this country or in Europe. The author is Sir Allan Arthur, whose motive in this literary venture is to raise a little money for Lady Carmichael's Bengal Women's War Fund, and the whole of the proceeds of the volume will accordingly be devoted to this most deserving object. As regards its contents these consist entirely of personal reminiscences, mostly of a humorous kind, and as the author has occupied a prominent position in the social, commercial and sporting worlds of India for many years, and has met a great many well-known people, his stories,—in which practically no attempt is made to disguise identities,—will be read with engrossing interest by everybody who is acquainted with India. We understand that Sir Allan Arthur proposes to give the title of "Hotch Potch and Kedgeree" to his literary banting, the reminiscences involved being almost equally distributed between Scotland and India, although the author's Australian experiences are by no means left out. It will be copiously illustrated by pen and ink sketches and cartoons of very exceptional merit, and will be issued by Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co. at the popular price of five rupees.

The Health of the City.

The steady spread of the small-pox epidemic is still a disquieting feature of the health conditions in Bombay. Last week's figures of both mortality and attacks from it constitute a record during the present season, no less than 141 attacks and 63 deaths being registered. In the week previous to last 110 attacks and 40 deaths had been reported, while in the corresponding week of last year there were only nine deaths, the past quinquennial mean being 20 deaths. Plague also, unfortunately, would appear to be making steady headway. There were 83 attacks and 65 deaths, being 30 attacks and 23 deaths more than in the previous week. In the corresponding week of 1915 there were only 15 deaths, though, it must be stated, the quinquennial mean stood so high as 69, that is to say, even higher than now. The total mortality of last week stood at 736, giving a death-rate of 39.07, as against 654 and a death-rate of 34.72 in the previous week. How high the general death-rate is this year can be seen from the fact that in the corresponding week of 1915 it stood at 22.85, the total weekly mortality being 430. The total number of live births registered last week was 328, while 10 premature births and 29 still-births also occurred.

The Tattooer in the Trenches.

No artist at the front pursued his art more industriously in the trenches, writes the "Manchester Guardian," than the big soldier who now lies wounded and half-blind in a London hospital, and no one has had a higher value put upon his work. There are, indeed, men who say that they would rather lose an arm or a leg than the picture that this soldier-artist has written for them even in captivity; they cherish it, for the artist is a tattooer, and much of his finest work is done on broad backs or broad chests. He had learned the art in the well-known house in Waterloo Road, and took it with him to the front as a hobby that must have been very profitable, for he had all the work that he could do. Many of the men were most anxious to have photographs of mothers or sweethearts copied in electric-needle pricks, and were delighted with the result. Others chose the old-fashioned tombstone design or a scroll with "In remembrance," while others chose heroic subjects. The Lusitania was a very favourite subject, but one could not learn whether any chest bore the Cathedral of Rheims. Some of the men took advantage of their leisure hours to become perfect picture galleries, with angels, crucifixes, dragons, and faces all elegantly disposed, and one man had such an elaborate design that the proud artist had to use 143 different shades before the handsome thing was completed.

Co-operative Credit in Hyderabad.

The first annual report on the working of the Co-operative Societies Act, Hyderabad State, has just been published. More than a decade has elapsed since the introduction of the co-operative movement in India. It is, therefore, rather surprising that the premier Indian State should have been so long in awakening to the beneficial possibilities of this movement. However, the delay need not be without its compensating advantage in that it may enable the Hyderabad State to learn from the experience and the mistakes of co-operators in other parts of India. Before the Fasli year 1324, to which the report refers, agricultural loans had been given in nine villages, but there were no co-operative societies in existence. During this year a Central Bank with a limited liability and 24 village societies on the Raffeisen model generally adopted in India were constituted. The Bank is of the mixed type, having six societies and 71 individuals as shareholders. Its paid-up share-capital stood at the modest figure of Rs. 24,110, though, being the only financing institution of its kind, it was able to attract all the money it required for financing agriculturists from the public. Thus, of the total amount of its working capital, namely, Rs. 73,650, Rs. 49,540 constituted deposits from the public. The Registrar attributes this feature to the fact that the share capital of the Bank is guaranteed 4 per cent. interest by his Highness' Government. Such form of State-aid is essential in the early stage of the growth of this movement, inasmuch as it ensures the stability of the Bank and infuses confidence in the public to invest their money in it. That the movement has begun to work in the State on right lines is evidenced from the fact that almost all the loans advanced by societies were for sums less than Rs. 250, showing that the poorest people who need help most, are most benefited.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES AT LADIES' GYMKHANA.

The members of the Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana were "At Home" to Lord and Lady Willingdon yesterday. Their Excellencies, who were accompanied by the Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas and Lady Helen Brassey, were on arrival, received by Lady Jehangir, Vice-President, and Mrs. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan and Mrs. Millard, Secretaries of the Gymkhana. Their Excellencies were charmed with what they saw, and left at about 7-30 p.m.

Over 300 members of the Gymkhana were present. Refreshments were served out on the lawns and a Band was also in attendance. The function was a great success.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

TURKEY AND PEACE.

FRESH RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

INTENSE FIGHTING ROUND VERDUN.

MOVEMENTS OF GERMAN WARSHIPS

It is stated in New York that definite information has reached Washington that the backbone of the Turkish campaign in the Caucasus is broken and that Turkey has approached Russia on the subject of a separate peace.

The Russians in Asia Minor have captured Rizeh, 40 miles east of Trebizond. They have also occupied Cola, 100 miles from Baghdad.

The enemy west of the Meuse attempted to advance again under cover of an intense bombardment but failed. The enemy was ejected from the greater part of the Corbeaux Wood which the Germans penetrated on Tuesday.

Bombardment on the right bank of the Meuse was again very intense in the region of Douaumont where the Germans unsuccessfully attempted to attack the French lines east of the fort.

A Dutch trawler reports that on Monday she sighted off Terschelling at least 50 big German warships, a large fleet of armed trawlers, two Zeppelins and numerous submarines travelling westward.

Lord Fisher attended the War Council on Tuesday.

In the Commons Mr. Chamberlain said that the situation was unchanged.

A Salonika telegram says that numerous German effectives have been withdrawn from Macedonia.

Mr. Asquith, receiving a deputation of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, promised to consider the establishment of a ministry of commerce.

Mr. Asquith announced that the Government was preparing a peace book, which would enable commercial interest to meet the post-war situation with adequate preparation.

IS TURKEY SUING FOR PEACE?

RUSSIANS 100 MILES FROM BAGHDAD.

TURKISH CAMPAIGN IN CAUCASUS.

ITS BACKBONE BROKEN.

RUSSIA APPROACHED FOR SEPARATE PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.

It is stated in New York that definite information has reached Washington that the backbone of the Turkish campaign in Caucasus is broken and that Turkey has approached Russia on the subject of a separate peace.

SEQUEL TO ERZERUM.

RIOTING AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 9.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:

London 7th March:—The "Daily Telegraph's" Rome correspondent says that arrivals from Constantinople report that the receipt of the news of the fall of Erzerum led to rioting. German officers in the streets were followed and stoned. Enver Pasha defended himself with a revolver. All the Germans sought refuge at Pera and Galata. There were disturbances also among the troops and on warships. German and Austrian troops from the Balkans restored order. Many were killed in the riots at Smyrna. Martial law was proclaimed.

SITUATION AT ADEN UNCHANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 7.

In the Commons Mr. Chamberlain said that the situation at Aden was unchanged.

A small column inflicted casualties on the Turks on the 24th February.

He expected to receive from the Government of India shortly a report covering all recent minor operations on the North-West Frontier and elsewhere including Aden.

On receipt of it he would consider the question of its publication.

Arrangements had been made to utilise suitable river craft from the Nile and elsewhere for transport of troops and accommodation of the wounded in Mesopotamia.

GERMAN MADNESS.

WANT PEACE ON IMPOSSIBLE TERMS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 8.

The "Statesman's" London correspondent cables:—

London March 7:—According to Mr. Maurice Low, the Washington correspondent of the "Morning Post," Colonel House, who has recently returned to America from a European tour of inquiry in the course of which he visited London, Paris and Berlin, has communicated the results of the mission to President Wilson. He said that he quickly ascertained that there was no present possibility of peace negotiations because the Germans were mad men.

The correspondent understands that Colonel House is satisfied that the Germans want peace but on quite impossible terms. Hence the only cure for the madness which has seized Germany is the Colonel's opinion further blood-letting.

NELLORE BEACHED.

FIRE EXTINGUISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 7.

The fire on the Nellore is being got under.

LATER.

Lloyd's telegram from Malta states that the Nellore has been scuttled and beached at Sliema Creek. The fire has been extinguished.

ZEPPELIN RAID CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 9.

Five more of those injured in the last air raid have died. It is now ascertained that the total casualties were 52.

LONDON, Mar. 8.

Portion of a Zeppelin propeller has been found in Kent.

ON THE WAY TO TREBIZOND.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY RIZEH.

SENNEH CAPTURED IN PERSIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 9.

A communiqué says in Asia Minor we captured Rizeh mentioned in the communiqué of the 6th and in Persia we occupied Senneh, 50 versts north of Kermanshah.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY COLA.

100 MILES FROM BAGHDAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, March 8.

A communiqué says:—We continue to drive the Turks beyond the Mapavri.

We have also occupied Cola, 27 miles westward of Kermanshah and a hundred miles from Baghdad.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

PIRATES' NOTE TO U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 8.

Count Bernstorff has handed Mr. Lansing another long memorandum with regard to submarines. It is understood that the memorandum complains of Great Britain taking advantage of the American attitude to instruct armed merchantmen to act on the offensive towards submarines. It admits that international law does not provide for the use of submarines but offers to operate them on the basis of the international laws existing before the war if Britain will respect the latter.

DOMINIONS IN PEACE CONFERENCE.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER'S STRIKING STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 8.

In an interview with Reuter's representative, Mr. Hughes, Premier of Australia, said that Australia intended to eradicate German trade root and branch. He had come at the invitation of the Imperial Government to discuss war matters, including the position of the Dominions at the peace conference, also the policy regarding the question of German influence in the trade of the Empire. He had proposals to submit on all these topics. It is understood that Mr. Bonar Law will begin conferences with Mr. Hughes to-morrow.

There is reason to believe that the meetings between Mr. Hughes and Mr. Massey, New Zealand Premier, and Sir Robert Borden, Canadian Premier, resulted in an agreement on many important points affecting the three Dominions. Mr. Hughes therefore will meet the Imperial Government in the unique position representing the three Dominions.

Mr. Hughes, during his five weeks' stay, intends to speak frankly to the public on the post-war problems. Mr. Borden will soon be here and he and Mr. Hughes will meet and confer with Mr. Massey in Canada if Mr. Massey does not reach England before they leave.

GERMAN TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM MACEDONIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 8.

A Salonika telegram states that numerous German effectives has been hurriedly withdrawn from Macedonia.

NO INVESTIGATION INTO LOSS OF PERSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 8.

In the Commons, Mr. Runciman said the Board of Trade had decided not to hold investigation into the loss of the Persia.

LORD CURZON TO UNDERGO OPERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 8.

Lord Curzon will undergo an operation.

FRESH GERMAN FAILURES

ATTACKS ON BOTH BANKS OF MEUSE.

FRENCH CAPTURE TRENCHES IN ALSACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 9.

A communiqué says: The enemy west of the Meuse attempted to advance again under cover of an intense bombardment.

His attack in great strengh against Bethencourt was repulsed.

French counter-attacks in Corbeaux Wood which the Germans penetrated on Tuesday, ejected the enemy from the greater part of the wood of which the Germans now only hold the Eastern extremity.

Bombardment on the right bank of the Meuse was again very intense in the region of Douaumont where the Germans unsuccessfully attempted to attack our lines east of the fort.

An enemy infantry attack reoccupied the Hardaumont Redoubt which we captured on Tuesday.

There was a severe cannonade in Woevre, our batteries on the heights of the Meuse vigorously replying to German artillery.

A bomb attack in Upper Alsace regained us the trenches east of Seppois which the Germans occupied on the 12th February.

We carried out destructive bombardment of enemy works north of the Aisne and in Argonne.

Sixteen French aeroplanes dropped 124 bombs on the station at Metz Sablons hitting trains.

A German air squadron tried to pursue them but the French machines returned to the starting point with the exception of one which was compelled to land owing to engine trouble.

VIGOROUS REPLY BY FRENCH BATTERIES.

GERMAN TRANSPORTS BOMBARDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.

A French official statement says there is no change north of Verdun.

The German bombardment continued west of the Meuse but no infantry attack was attempted.

The French batteries are replying vigorously both westward and eastward of the Meuse. There was lively artillery activity in Woevre, the French bombarding Blanzee, Grimaucourt and Fresnes.

The German attack on the railway and on Manheulles was smashed by artillery and infantry fire.

The French attacked eastward of Maisons de Champagne and won back the trenches seized by the Germans on 6th March. They took a number of prisoners and repulsed the German counter-attack.

The French batteries are bombarding German motor transports in Argonne.

GERMAN FAILURE AT DOUAUMONT.

VIGOROUS ENEMY OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Mar. 8.

Military writers emphasise that there is no cause for anxiety in the New German thrusts on the left bank of the Meuse, where the Germans are now hurling a reserve of a hundred thousand men, having failed at Douaumont. The vigour of the enemy's offensive is considered good for the Allies, as it will prevent another German offensive in the West for a long time, whereas the French possess large reserves not yet used.

FIVE GERMAN GENERALS KILLED.

Hitherto five German generals have been killed at Verdun. It appears that the Germans have been compelled to change their methods, generals and commanders heading troops in assaults.

BRITISH FRONT.

TRENCH MORTAR FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 9.

A British communiqué says: Near Germany there has been trench mortar fighting during which we considerably damaged the enemy's defences.

Last night the enemy sprung a mine near the Ypres-Commines Railway but did no damage. To-day our artillery bombarded the vicinity.

To-day by exploding a mine east of Laventie we interrupted the enemy's mining.

The enemy shelled our position east of Vermelles.

DEMAND FOR RECALLING LORD FISHER.

MR. BALFOUR STUPEFIED.

TRIBUTE TO ADMIRAL JACKSON,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.

Lord Fisher listened to the debate in the House of Commons and was loudly cheered when he rose to leave.

Mr. Churchill's references to Lord Fisher were received with applause. It was expected that Mr. Churchill would make a dramatic reappearance, but scarcely the sensation he furnished. The House listened with bewilderment to his demand for Lord Fisher's recall in view of the belief that it was Mr. Asquith's refusal to accept Lord Fisher's dictation and dismiss Mr. Winston Churchill from the Government that led to Lord Fisher's resignation. This bewilderment is reflected in the press comments which admit the inability to understand the precise purpose of Mr. Churchill's intervention and regret that the matter was raised in a manner likely to provoke personal controversy.

LATER.

In the debate on the Naval estimates Mr. Bellairs said it was intolerable that anyone in a high position like Mr. Churchill should try to interfere with the Government.

Sir Hedworth Meux, in a maiden speech, said the appointment of Lord Fisher would cause consternation in the Navy. The reason of intrigues on Lord Fisher's behalf was because the Admiralty was working to the satisfaction of the Navy and was not advertising. He reminded Mr. Churchill that a rolling stone gathered no moss. He wished Mr. Churchill success in France and hoped he would stay there.

CONTINUITY OF ADMIRALTY POLICY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 8.

Speaking in the Commons, Mr. Balfour replied to Mr. Churchill saying that the latter's speech was unfortunate both in form and substance. He reaffirmed the continuity of the Admiralty policy. Construction compared most favourably with anything ever accomplished. He pointed out caustically that under the Churchill regime, skilled shipwrights were allowed to enlist and that Mr. Churchill had used guns and gun mountings destined for Dreadnoughts for monitors. Nevertheless the fleet was more powerful than in Mr. Churchill's time and would be stronger every month.

Concluding his speech Mr. Balfour said that he had listened to Mr. Churchill's suggestion to recall Lord Fisher with profound stupefication. He paid a worm tribute to Admiral Jackson and declared that he would hold himself contemptible if he yielded to the demand for Admiral Jackson's removal.

Mr. Churchill rose immediately and asserted that he tried to impress the country with the necessity for construction at the highest speed and that a note of warning should be sounded.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 9.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons said that some armoured cruisers which have been lost were not being replaced but the superiority therein was uncontested. It was impossible to increase the rate of construction of other classes until labour was diluted. Skilled labour was brought back from the front or men at present content with small earnings, were somehow induced to work more.

LORD FISHER ATTENDS WAR COUNCIL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 7.

Lord Fisher attended the War Council yesterday.

CHINESE REBELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONGKONG, March 8.

A local Chinese newspaper states that the rebels this morning attacked the Whampoa forts on the Canton River and the cruiser Chaohao. The attacks were easily repulsed.

MAJOR LAMBERT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.

The "Gazette" announces that Major Lambert, of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, has been made a temporary Major in the Garrison Artillery.

ACTIVITY IN NORTH SEA.

MOVEMENTS OF GERMAN WARSHIPS.

A DUTCH TRAWLER'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, March 8.

A trawler which has arrived at Ymuiden reports that on Monday afternoon she sighted off Terschelling at least fifty big German warships, a large fleet of armed trawelrs two Zeppelins and numerous submarines travelling westward. Five large cruisers of unknown nationality passed Ymuiden at five on Monday morning going at full speed.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 9.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

Twenty-five German warships are reported to have been sighted at Vlieland. They disappeared northwards.

Both German and Russian warships have been sighted in the Baltic. Scandinavian shipping circles expect a contest. The Baltic ice is beginning to break and it is commonly understood that the Germans intend to use the fleet to support the left wing in the Riga district.

PROPOSED MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE DEPUTATION TO PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.

Mr. Asquith, receiving a deputation of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, promised to consider the establishment of a Ministry of Commerce. He hoped that the Allies' trade conference which would probably meet in a fortnight would reach conclusions satisfactory to Britain and the Dominions on the subject of German trade. It was most desirable to hear what the premiers of the Dominions had to say.

A PEACE BOOK IN PREPARATION.

Mr. Asquith announced that the Government was preparing a peace book, which would enable commercial interests to meet the post-war situation with adequate preparation.

ALSACE REGAINED.

NINETY COMMUNES NOW IN FRENCH HANDS.

M. Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, who was recently the companion of President Poincaré on a visit to the French front in Alsace, has given the following account of his impressions:—

"We paid a visit to the troops who had just taken part in the fighting on Hartmannsweilerkopf. So long as I live I shall never forget the look in the eyes of those young men, the look that was a reflection of their collective soul, of the same all-pervading inspiration, One felt their inflexible resolution, their pride, their absolute detachment from everything that was not connected with Victory; one felt that they were living a higher life. What moral splendour! I cannot think about it without the tears starting to my eyes. I would like the whole of France to see what we have seen.

"We occupy in Alsace the extent of one of our big arrondissements: 90 communes, 90,000 inhabitants, 10,000 schoolchildren. Everywhere the enthusiasm for France is the same, although there, as everywhere else, the aspect of men and things varies according to the place—mountain or plain, wood or meadow, agriculture or industry.

ALSATIAN OVATION.

"In one industrial town, for instance, in a quarter which has suffered considerably from bombardments, we had an enthusiastic, and ardent welcome. Its population of workers celebrates not merely the return to France; it joyfully shakes off the yoke of military feudalism and Prussian oppressors.

"Elsewhere, in little country towns and villages, repeatedly taken, lost and retaken, we find quiet, concentrated resolution and energetic declarations. These brave people are in the very centre of the drama—the pathetic grandeur of which grips the heart.

"The whole of the reconquered territory is administered by officials of high reputation. The schools are under masters representing the élite of their class. In one town boys of 10 to 14 years are taught by a professor from one of the Paris Lycées. His explanations were so clear and easy, he had such a clever way of stimulating these young minds, that I could not help exclaiming to him with sincerity: 'Really, sir, I should like to be in your class myself!'

"These children who a year and a half ago did not know a word of French now speak and write it with fluency and ease—especially the little girls, always quicker and brighter than the boys. And how moving it was to hear such a dialogue as this between teacher and pupil:—

What is the name of your country?—France.

Why do you love France?—Because my grandfather was a Frenchman. Because——

"And you may imagine all the other answers! All our glorious souvenirs related by these little lips which, but yesterday, could speak only German.

"Before the war I used to make pilgrimages to Alsace-Lorraine and visit the battlefields of 1870, and I was often pained to think how few we were who did so. After the war we must all send our young people there as often as possible."

INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

COMMITTEE STAGE

RESOLUTIONS ON SALT DUTY NEGATIVED.

RURAL SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 9.

Statements were made at the Imperial Legislative Council meeting to-day on the Budgets of the Government departments, incidentally showing how valuable are the activities going on in general in cutting down expenditure on account of the war. Sir Wiliam Clark presided.

Mr. Claude Hill pointed amongst other things, to the achievement effected in developing co-operative credit and to the evolution of a new and much improved variety of wheat.

Sir William Clark referred to the successful action in stimulating saltpetre exports for munitions, also to wolfram in connection with which the Burma Government have taken vigorous and important action. He also mentioned the zeal and patriotism of the Calcutta jute industry in supplying vast quantities of sandbags and cloth, Calcutta shipowners co-operating generously in the matter of transport. Close watch is being kept, meanwhile, on enemy trade.

Sir Robert Gillan showed substantial achievements in the manufacture of shells, the practical work done by Indians in this connection being a striking proof of the devotion of India to the cause of the Empire. He also pointed out that the Indian railways are keeping the great object in view of contributing the maximum net revenue to the Empire's purse.

Sir Reginald Craddock carried the Council with him in his expression of the appreciation of the Government of India of the faithful and honourable services rendered by the police during the last year of stress, especially in the Punjab and Bengal.

The resolutions moved by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah and Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea against the increase in the salt duty, were negatived and the one by Mr. Banerjea for increasing the grant to Bengal was withdrawn.

The statements made by Sir Sankaran Nair and Mr. Sharp show that both schools and scholars in India continue to increase in spite of war economies.

A resolution by Dr. M. N. Bannerjee suggesting consideration of the advisability of establishing vernacular training schools for medical students for rural practice, was accepted.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SALT DUTY.

After the interpellations, Sir William Meyer opened the first stage of the discussion of the Financial Statement for 1916-17. Thereupon, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved that the estimate of revenue from salt be reduced by £600,000 and be passed at £3,400,000 so that the rate of taxation may be retained at the rate of one rupee per maund as during the current year. He said that in view of the discussions which had taken place in the Council on the subject of increased taxation, it was not his intention to speak at any considerable length. He wished merely to take one more opportunity of appealing to the Government as to whether further revenue should still be obtained from the increase of the salt tax. As the financial position now stood, against an estimated deficit of £2,600,000 an estimated revenue of £3,000,000 had been obtained by increased taxation already sanctioned. This would leave a surplus of £400,000 without recourse to any increase in salt tax. He would frankly say that he was not satisfied that any justification existed for levying additional taxation to provide a surplus. His appeal on the present occasion was strengthened by the fact that it was in the interest of the poor of India that he made the appeal. He emphasised that he was not opposed to an increase of taxation required for the purposes of carrying on the administration of the country. He had clearly stated that he was not opposed in principle either to the raising of the income tax or the salt tax. His objection was to the principle of adding to the taxation of the country for providing a surplus of revenue over the needs of the administrative expenditure estimated by the Government themselves. He recognised that the salt tax was a suitable reserve and he would have readily given his vote for it at a stage when even after the raising of the tariff and income-tax there was any further deficit to be met, but the actual facts were different. By means of other taxes the Government had already obtained sufficient revenue to cover the estimated deficit and leave a margin of £400,000. Under these circumstances he wished to renew his appeal for leaving the salt tax as it were as a reserve for the future. There was one more point in that connection which the speaker said he would like to argue. The dislocation caused by raising the salt tax in retail prices ought to weigh with the Government in not disturbing the tax unless it was imperatively necessary. He did not think such was the case. Continuing, he said, he did not propose to deal with various points raised by the Finance Member in his reply to the speakers' remarks on the Income-Tax Bill, as regards the strength of the financial position of the Government, the definition of the word taxpayer, as to whether the net railway receipts were profits or indirect taxation, and the morality and immorality of the principles governing the Budget estimates. These, in his opinion, were controversial matters and though he was fully prepared to meet them he would abstain from doing so. He concluded by renewing his appeal for the poor.

MR. S. N. BANERJEA'S CRITICISM.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea followed Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and moved his salt resolution with the permission of the chair, which was identical to the one moved by Sir Ibrahim and the second portion of which urged that the duty should be Rs. 1-2 per maund. He said his resolution would appeal to the sympathy of every one, for with one or two exceptions it was a poor man's Budget, instinct with living sympathy for him and his lot. He would have accorded whole-hearted support to the scheme of taxation if he were convinced that the taxation was necessary. He submitted that no case had been made out for fresh taxation. There was a deficit. It ought to have been made good by a loan. He examined the financial position of the last twenty years and said from 1894-95 to 1913-14 there were seventeen years of surplus and three years of deficit. Seventeen years of surpluses gave them a total of 8.4 millions, thus during the twenty years there was a surplus of 32.5 millions. Nay, the surplus was more, for it did not include one million provided for famine insurance. It was charged off the accounts, though when a famine occurred and expenditure was incurred, it was shown into the accounts. Therefore, the outstanding fact of the situation was that in twenty years they had got a huge surplus which was applied to the extinction of the national debt, which to-day stood at 1.3 million pounds. The total debt of India on 31st March, 1915, amounted to 376.5 million pounds, out of which 233.2 million represented expenditure on the construction of railways, 41.1 meillions represented expenditure on irrigation, 9 million pounds represented expenditure on Delhi. Deducting this amount from the total national debt, we had it reduced to 1.3 million pounds. Mr. Banerjea held that the railway and irrigation debts were investments and brought in profits and should not be regarded as part of the national debt. In 1912-13 and 1913-14 the railway and irrigation investments brought in a profit of 5.9 million pounds and in 1914-15, notwithstanding the war, there was a profit of 3.1 million pounds. There were indeed temporary and unfunded debts, such as the Savings Bank and Provident Fund deposits, but, on the other hand, there were advances to Presidency Corporations, Municipalities and District Boards, Native States and landholders. Therefore, practically, there was no national debt and the deficit of an abnormal year should not be met by a loan. Our funds were elastic enough to meet such demands as the new situation might require after the war.

SURPLUSES UNDER ESTIMATED.

Further the surpluses of the Government of India were always under-estimated and the estimated expenditure always fell short of the actuals and the surpluses had to be kept down by Imperial doles. Doles in 1916-17 came up to two millions and in 1912-13 3.9 millions, while the Imperial surpluses in 1911-12 were 3.9 million and in 1912-13 3.1 millon. He submitted the country had been over-taxed and balances to the credit of the Provincial Governments stood at the enormous figures of seven millions, when the prescribed minimum balance was only one. In conclusion Mr. Banerjea analyzed the arguments of Sir William Meyer and observed that the surrender of 90 lakhs of rupees by not enhancing the salt duty would simply result in the reduction of the closing balance of 1916 estimated at 24.2 million. The closing balance of 1915-16 was 23.8 million in the revised estimate. The surrender of the salt duty would thus reduce the closing balance to what it was nearly last year.

FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

Sir William Meyer, opposing the motion of Sir Rahimtoola, observed that the present discussion was taking up for little purpose the time of the Council, in view of the discussion that took place at the last sitting of the Council. He said that the main argument urging the giving up of the increase was the undesirability of having a surplus of one million pounds. Whatever might be said in support of this in times of peace, he was of opinion that in times such as those through which the country was passing it was not too much. The Government were living in a period when their revenue estimates might be badly distributed. Last year they had to undertake a large expenditure owing to increased demands of the war and they were saved only by the timely increase in railway receipts and they could not again be gambling next year on the hope of getting the same. It was impossible to work on narrow margins. Again, even supposing that they were in the end faced with a deficit, they would not resort to the British money market, for that would embarrass his Majesty's Government's financial operations. The second argument was that the present increase would lead to a dislocation of retail prices entailing more than proportionate hardship upon the poor. Sir William Meyer was of opinion that the four annas increase while it brought an appreciable income to the Government would not press so hardly as was expected upon the poor. The maxim of borrowing, whenever they were in need, was not a good or practicable one. As for the actual balance on hand, he was of opinion that Mr. Banerjea had included in it foreign elements and said the actual balance was not more than £17,070,000. Sir William then referred to Mr. Malaviya's appeal to avoid controversial matters in deference to the unanimous wish of the Council and remarked that he could not find such an unanimity as he referred to, seeing that two members of the Council Mr. Das and Mr. Shafi had expressed themselves in favour of it, as well as probably Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy. Thus there was no unanimity. They could not also allow the maxim of controversy to be imported into financial matters which after careful consideration they had decided upon. As for the appeal made by the same member that unofficials might be taken into confidence in framing the Budget, he said it was always open to any one of the Council as well as the residents of the country to make the suggestions they might think necessary and he was glad to state that as a matter of fact some members of this Council had submitted some suggestions. But to admit formally an independent body to come between the Budget and the Government whose business it was to project, was out of the question. It had been also suggested that the Government might now rest satisfied with an estimated surplus of £400,000 and that if necessary later on by the executive power vested in Government might increase the duty of four annas. But he deprecated the uncertainty to which this would lead and the consequent speculation this would result in. The results of such a state of suspense would be much more hurtful to the interests of the poor than what might be the outcome of the present definite and small increase.

The resolutions were put to the vote and declared lost.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Claude Hill in introducing the budget heads under the Revenue and Agriculture Department, standing against his name said that though expenditure had had to be rigorously cut down, the Government had been utilising the present period for preparation for well devised expenditure by preparatory and experimental work. They had thus a tanning expert to report on the feasibility of promoting the industry on a large scale and a forest engineer was working at present in the United Provinces. A Chief Conservator had been sanctioned for Bombay and the United Provinces while the addition of ten Imperial Officers, two Deputy Conservators, and sixteen Assistant Conservators, had been made to the latter. The reorganisation scheme for Assam had to be deferred until budget provision could be made. As instancing the work of preparation he mentioned the Inter-provincial Jute Conference, the Agricultural Education Conference and the recent periodic meeting of the Board of Agriculture. He hoped for good results from the deliberations of the first. The second conference approached the subject primarily with a view to promotion of improved agricultural methods and the consequential advance in economic progress. It had come to the general conclusion that direct teaching of agriculture in ordinary Indian schools was impracticable although as far as possible it decided to adopt the text books of rural schools to ordinary surroundngs and the occupations of the pupils. In regard to direct teaching he was very favourably impressed with the results achieved in the vernacular agricultural schools in the Bombay Presidency and suggested that the extension of these should be considered. At the meeting of the Board of Agriculture measures for improvement of the breeds of plough cattle and of cattle generally from the dairying point of view, were considered. The possibility of reviving the indegenous silk industry was being investigated into by Mr. Maxwell Lefroy and his report would be ready by the close of the current calender year.

INDIGO INDUSTRY.

Turning to the revival of natural indigo he said that India's problem here was how to improve the cultivation of indigo so as to increase the output of indigo in the natural plant and how to standard the product so that it should be possible to compete in the matter of convenience and economy with the synthetic article. The question of appointing an expert chemist to inquire into the matter from the point of view of manufacture from the natural produce was in consideration. But permanent advantage could not be secured for such an attempt unless it was found possible to establish the industry on a permanent basis after the war. For that it was essential for planters to make some arrangements to bulk their products and to adopt some form of co-operation both in manufacture and marketing. Without their help and without having reached an understanding that they would spare no endeavour so as to prepare their product as to be able to compete in convenience and quality with the synthetic article, it would be futile for the Government to undertake investigation into the possibility of bringing that about.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

Mr. Hill then referred to the steady and satisfactory progress made in the general work of agricultural research as in wheat, cotton, sugarcane and soforth and said that the variety of wheat known as Pusa No. 12 promised to give results which would be of the greatest possible value in promoting the betterment of the economic condition of the agriculturalist over a large area. They hoped in time to establish a regular grade for that in the English market and to secure for the farmer higher prices than were paid for the ordinary Indian wheat. The lack of finance and of suitable men hampered the development of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture. The reorganisation scheme sanctioned for the Madras Presidency costing annually Rs. 2¾ lakhs, could be carried out but gradually, while the additional posts of Deputy Assistant Directors for Burma, Assam, the C. P. and the Andamans could not be filled in owing to the war.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

After referring to the work done by the Survey Department which promised to add an important addition to our knowledge of the earth's crust he said that the success of Co-operative Credit Socieities in spite of the war showed that they were established on a thoroughly sound basis. During the current year productive irrigation works had given a net profit of 272¾ lakhs as against 281 lakhs in the previous year and in the next year they would yield 274½ lakhs. As suggested by Pandit Malaviya last year during the budget discussion the allotments for irrigation would be shown in one place in the budget to be presented on the 21st March and the figures will be shown in a memorandum explaining the details of the estimate during the ensuing year. 197.85 lakhs had been provided for capital outlay on major irrigation works, 62.1 going to protective works and the rest for productive works. This fell short by 17.25 of the revised estimates during the current year. Mr. Hill then said in connection with the Sukkur Barrage scheme which originally had been sent to the Government of India by the Secretary of State for reconsideration, that a revised project after further investigation was about to be drawn up. There was also a large scheme for the utilization of the waters of the Sarada river. The original scheme provided for a division of the available water supply between the Punjab and the United Provinces benefiting the Rohtak and Hissar districts of the former and the western districts of the latter but making no provision for Oudh. Recently the U. P. Government had submitted an alternative scheme aiming at the utilization of the Sarada water within their confines and extending irrigation to Oudh. In the matter of the division of the waters of the Cauvery river between the Mysore and Madras Governments it was hoped final orders would be passed during the current month.

EDUCATION AND SANITATION.

Sir Sankaran Nair in introducing the Education Budget heads said:—In introducing the head of educations I would point that the Budget estimated for expenditure in 1916-17 is about 13 1/2 lakhs in excess of the revised estimate for 1915-16 and I think it will be admitted that this increase though small, is not unsatisfactory at a time when a policy of rigid economy is imposed. As regards sanitation there is little to add to the information contained in Paragraphs 108, 109, 110, 111, 114 and 234 of the Financial Secretary's memorandum explaining the details of the estimates for 1915-16 including the reserve of Rs. 7,70 lakhs for the improvement of sanitation. Out of this sum non-recurring grants amounting Rs. 3,70 lakhs have been made during the year, viz., Rs. 1 lakh for the improvement of the pilgrim route to Kedarnath and Badrinath, Rs. 2 lakhs towards the scheme of drainage and of water supply for the Peshawar Municipality and Rs 70 lakhs to Delhi for sanitary improvements. The balance, viz., Rs. 4 lakhs have been surrendered in view of the financial situation. The Indian Research Fund Association received as usual in 1915-16 the annual grant of Rs. 5 lakhs. Out of the total sum at their disposal the association made various grants, the chief of which were anti-malarial schemes in Delhi and the United Provinces, Rs. 252,216, Bombay School of Tropical Medicine Rs. 1,00,000 and a scheme of experimental research in Lucknow Rs. 80,000. The association also conducted various inquiries at their expense on cholera, water analysis, plague, diabetes and tuberculosis. For 1916-17 it will be seen that no fresh grants for sanitation will be received in view of the financial situation. Rs. 2 lakhs of the sanitary reserve and 2 lakhs out of the annual grant of 5 lakhs placed at the disposal of the Indian Research Fund Association will be temporarily resumed. The sanitary reserve for 1916-17 amounts to Rs. 3,70 lakhs, of which Rs. 1 lakh has been earmarked for the Kedarnath-Badrinath pilgrim route.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN 1915.

The annual sketch of progress by the Educational Commissioner was laid on the table. It shows that despite the war, institutions have increased by about 4,300, pupils by 2,60,000, and expenditure by about 120 lakhs. The figures of certain Native States are for the first time excluded and allowance is made for this change in calculating the increases. Of those employed in educational work by both officials and private teachers, about seventy-nine have gone to military service in different capacities and the voluntary contributions by schools to War Funds form an interesting record. Improvements are recorded in hostels, school hygiene manual training and salaries of teachers. Descriptions are given of educational surveys and architectural instruction in Bombay and progress among the Mahomedans.

RESOLUTION ON MALARIA WITHDRAWN.

Sir Sankaran Nair opposed the resolution on malaria moved by Mr. Banerjea on the ground that the Government of Bengal had not asked for any money and they had not said that they had any anti-malaria measures in view. The resolution on the face of it seemed premature. Mr. Banerjea ought to have put forward his suggestions before the local Government and moved his resolution in the local Council. Sir Sankaran Nair reminded the Council that the Government of Bengal had a large balance which they could not draw upon without sanction.

Mr. Surenda Nath Banerjea withdrew his resolution.

CALCUTTA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

He then moved his next resolution for the grant of three lakhs for meeting the cost of equipping the Calcutta University College of Science. The speaker alluded to the benefactions of Sir Tarak Nath Palit and Sir Rashbehary Ghose, and said that the Calcutta University had come up from time to time for grants but with no result and hence was greatly handicapped.

Sir Sankaran Nair opposed the resolution pointing out that no application had been received from either the University or the Government of Bengal.

Mr. Banerjea replying asked for sympathetic assurance of a benevolent nature and withdrew the resolution.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

At this stage Sir Reginald Craddock presided, when Sir William Clark laid the Budget heads on the table under the Commerce and Industry Department.

Sir William Clark said hon. members would be interested to learn that under the control of the Commissioner of Salt Revenue in Northern India widespread and successful efforts had been made to stimulate the export of saltpetre which was urgently required by Great Britain and her Allies for the manufacture of explosives. The result of these efforts had not only been to afford a sustantial degree of assistance to the allied cause but had also incidentally given a fresh stimulus to the industry of saltpetre which was carried on by the poor and hardworking class of Nunias. Referring to the Customs Sir William Clark said he had nothing much to add to the statement made by the Finance Member regarding the Customs revenue and the various causes which had affected it during the past year. Freights were already high during the first portion of the year and in consequence of large demands made upon the British and Allied mercantile marine for the movement of troops in the Mediterranean theatre of war, they rose in the latter portion of the year to heights altogether unprecedented. The demands on the care and vigilance of the Customs staff had continued to increase with the closer watch which was being maintained on goods destined for neutral ports and on dealing with enemy firms in neutral countries. The grip of the British blockade upon the very slender volume of commerce which still found its way to the enemy, grew ever tighter and fresh expedients which were constantly being devised on the part of enemy importers, were being met with ever ever increasing precaution and the Hon. Member paid a high tribute to the work of the Customs Department and expressed thanks of the Government to the commercial community.

THE WHEAT SCHEME.

Referring to the scheme for Government control of the purchase and export of wheat the Hon. Member said that owing to the nature of the past season shipment by the Government, was in abeyance but the prohibition on export was still and would continue to be in force and the machinery created last year remained ready for employment again at the time when circumstances might warrant the resumption of exports. Referring to other commercial activities which had not only given assistance to the allied cause but were also important from the point of view of the economic aspect in this country, he said the great jute manufacturing centre of Calcutta had under an arrangement made through the Commerce and Industry Department supplied vast quantities of sand bags and cloth to Great Britain and the Allies for use in military operations and the smoothness with which the arrangement worked, had drawn from his Majesty's Government a warm appreciation of the zeal and patriotism of the Calcutta manufacturers. His Majesty's Government had also invited the Commerce Department to express their thanks to the Calcutta shipowners for the handsome reductions which they made in the then high level of freights in favour of the jute manufactures shipped for military purpose in the United Kingdom. The Hon. Member next said the resources of the Indian manganese and wolfram fields had become one of very greatest importance to the provision of munitions of war. The former industry was fully organised and required little assistance from the Government. The wolfram mining industry was carried on in the comparatively undeveloped country of Lower Burma where it was necessary for the Government to give a large measure of direct assistance by the provision of labour, improvement of communications, temporary relaxation of mining laws and furnishing of advice and assistance of mining and geological experts, in all of which matters the Burma Government had taken a vigorous and important share. Th result he hoped would not only give valuable assistance to Great Britain and her Allies but also stimulate the growth of an important development of the resources of the province.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir Reginald Craddock introduced the budget heads under the Home Department. He alluded to the long-desired improvement in the pay of the ministerial establishment of the United Provinces and also spoke of the steady rise of expenditure on police administration and pointed out that the pay of constables and head constables was a mere living wage. The Local Governments had suggested schemes, some of which were sanctioned and others considered with a view to bring the pay of constables more into accord with the cost of living. Sir Reginald paid an eloquent tribute to the work done by the police in India and deprecated the exaggeration of the misdeeds of a few members of police at the expense of many who did most useful work. He particularly eulogised the police in the Punjab and Bengal where an extra call had been responded to to cope with the growth of anarchy and crime.

PROVISION OF RURAL DOCTORS.

DR. BANNERJEE'S RESOLUTION CARRIED.

Dr. M. N. Bannerjee moved his resolution which was as follows:—"That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the Local Governments be asked to consider the advisability of establishing institutions for the purpose of giving medical students a special course of training conducted in the vernaculars so as to qualify them for ordinary medical practice in rural areas and of encouraging and assisting deserving private enterprise to provide such medical education." He said that the question of supplying sufficient men trained in western methods of treatment had been engaging the attention of the Government even from as far back as 1834 when Hindustani classes were opened in connection with the Calcutta Medical College for purposes of military services. And now there were vernacular medical schools for hospital assistants all over India intended for providing a lower preliminary education with a shorter course and a lower standard of examination than was arrived at in medical colleges. But that object was being ignored very largely and students of these classes were subjected to the whole course of medicine and to attaining knowledge which would be no use to them in after life. As the committee appointed in 1878 by the Bengal Government said there seemed to be some confusion of ideas between the standard aimed at and that actually realised. The former was a complete medical education, the latter was probably the lowest standard achieved by any medical school. And that evil had been lately aggravated by the local Medical Registration Acts. Rules since framed for having lectures and examinations in English, had already affected private institutions. The remedy lay, he said, in going back, if possible, to the old standard; or, if that was not possible in starting new institutions with the humble aim of training humble village practitioners. The aim should be to give a thorough training which would make them efficient practitioners capable of dealing not indeed with complicated deseases but such as prevailed in the country requiring quiet treatment. One of the main conditions of success of the scheme was that they should be recognised as qualified practitioners. He then referred in conclusion to the scheme proposed by the Mysore Government.

GOVERNMENT SYMPATHY.

Sir Pardey Lukis in replying to the motion said that he had been informed that there was a steady and increasing demand for the kind of medical practitioners contemplated in the resolution and that the difficulty of having vernacular schools before, had now disappeared owing to the availability of vernacular text-books, at any rate in Bengal. Hence Dr. Bannerjea had his most cordial support. But he would give it only under three conditions:—Firstly, these vernacular institutions should be run entirely as separate institutions; secondly, these practitioners should not be entitled to practise outside rural areas as their advent into towns would lead to competition with already practising men and women there; lastly in the interests of the public these institutions should submit to some form of outside control and inspection so as to insure strict adherence to whatever standard is finally agreed upon. On these conditions he would support the resolution which he trusted the Goverment of India would be able to accept.

Sir Reginald Craddock on behalf of the Government of India accepted the resolution and said there were many reasons for which they had sympathy with the resolution. The Government of India would address the Local Governments on the subject.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea supported the resolution which he said was in accord with Bengal public opinion. He criticised the reservations laid by Sir Pardey Lukis.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya thought the resolution was not brought a day too soon. He urged the establishment of schools for indigenous system of medicine.

Mr. Achariar who was the only member that opposed the resolution, said that he suspected the acceptance of this resolution as a possible attempt at undermining the opposition to the Bogus Medical Degrees Bill. He could not understand how ill-quipped and ill-thinking students such as would read in these schools, could be of any use. Vernacular education in western medical system would be a huge failure. He could understand Unani and Ayurvedic students being trained in this way. But he could not understand how the other students could be helpful in combating diseases. "I suspect" he said, "I am bound to oppose it and I oppose it."

Mr. Barua strongly supported Mr. Surenda Nath Banerjea in opposing the limitations imposed.

Mr. M. S. Das was sorry there was opposition to the resolution which was only meant to afford relief to suffering humanity. He hoped that the Government would encourage writing of medical books in the vernaculars in order to meet with the object of the resolution.

Dr. M. N. Bannerjee replied at length to the observations of Mr. Chariar who opposed the resolution. He narrated the efforts made in Bengal to impart medical education through the medium of the vernacular. He said medical men even half qualified, were certainly much better than having no medical men at all. Referring to the observations of Sir Pardey Lukis Dr. Bannerjee thought that Government control was essential.

The resolution was put and carried.

The Council adjourned till the 15th instant.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 9.

At the share market to-day there was no feature of interest in the market for jute mill shares which ruled extremely dull and inactive with more sellers than buyers and lower prices being accepted. A small business was reported in coal shares and also in the miscellaneous section but without calling for any comment. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 11-12, 12; Burra Dhemo 10-6 to 11; Kuardi 13, 13-4; Raneegunge 28-8, 28-12, 29.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 330; Empire (ord) 29-12, 30, 30-2; Kamarhatty (ord) 334, 332-8 to 334; Kanknarrah (ord) 434; Kelvin (ord) 440 s. 1.; Northbrook (ord) 25-12, 26, 26-4 s. 1.; Union (ord) 366, 367.

Tea:—Central Cachar 103, 104; North Western Cachar 231.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Steam 31-14; P. Carew and Co. 102, 103; Champaran Sugar 122; Gondalpara Jute (deb) 102; Kardah Jute (deb) par; Muir Mills (pref) par.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 81-4 to 81-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 81-10 to 81-12.

BOMBAY CORPORATION

ADDRESSES TO DEPARTING AND INCOMING VICEROYS.

NUISANCE FROM FACTORIES.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday adopted the drafts of the farewell address to Lord Hardinge and the address of welcome to Lord Chelmsford, Dr. Goldsmith, Assistant Health Officer, was appointed to act as Health Officer, in place of Dr. Turner proceeding on leave.

The President intimated that he had received a letter from the Private Secretary to Lord Hardinge, saying that the most convenient time and place for his Excellency to receive the Municipal farewell address would be 3-30 p.m. on the 3rd April at the Apollo Bunder.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna presiding. The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoo'a, whose term of office as a Trustee for the Improvement of the City of Bombay had expired, was re-elected to that office. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Dr. D. A. De Monte, Mr. Vasantra Anandrao Dabholker and Mr. Pheroze C. Sehtna were re-appointed members of the Board of Management of the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga for the year 1916-17.

ALLEGED NUISANCE FROM MILLS.

The Corporation considered a memorandum from Miss E. W. Nicholls forwarding, for orders, copy of a petition, dated the 29th December 1915, addressed by her and others to the Municipal Commissioner, in which it is stated that sometime ago two mills, one being presumably a grain mill and the other an oil mill, were started on a piece of land in the compound of the property known as the Hamilton Hotel, Mazagon; that one of the mills was recently burnt down by fire, that the engine and the machinery erected in the mill are set to work from about 9-30 p.m. till 7 a.m., that the engine makes such a continuous thumping noise in the calmness of night that it becomes impossible for them to sleep; that the mill is situated in the midst of residential quarters and that no permission should have been granted for its erection, if at all granted, by the Municipality; that they do not think that the mill works during the day time as no noise is heard; that they understand that it is the intention of the Commissioner to issue licenses to coppersmiths in the City with a view to restrict their hours of work from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. only, while the mill in question is allowed to work throughout the night; and that the locality was a quiet place for residence until the mills and a foundry were started there. They requested that steps might be taken to stop the nuisance by preventing the working of the mills at night.

Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy moved that the matter be referred to the Commissioner for favour of remarks. He said there was no doubt that the grievance was a genuine one.

The motion was carried.

ANOTHER COMPLAINT.

On the motion of Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy, a letter from Jehangir Nanabhoy Burjorji and others was referred to the Commissioner for favour of remarks. It is stated in the course of the letter that 11 months have passed since the Corporation called for a report from the Commissioner on the question of the removal of Messrs. Dixon and Co.'s iron foundry situated at Mazagon, that the owners of the foundry have had over 16 months' time to remove it to another place, but that they appear to have been determined to disregard the orders passed by the Corporation or the Commissioner; that notwithstanding the assurances given to the petitioners by the Corporation that the factory would not be allowed to work after the 31st March last the factory is still there and works day and night; that so far as they are aware no steps have been taken to put a stop to the working of the factory except that a summons was issued against the owners of the foundry in June last, but that the prosecution failed on the ground that the dates on which the nuisance occurred had not been specified. It is submitted that a fresh prosecution is necessary as the orders of the Commissioner have since been disregarded and that having regard to the resolution passed by the Corporation in September 1914 they fail to see the necessity for a further report from the Commissioner on the subject, but that if a report is necessary the Commissioner may be requested to expedite it. A corn mill is also working in the same compound for the whole night and that in spite of a complaint made by several European gentlemen in December last to put a stop to the working of the mill at night nothing appears to have yet been done in the matter.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the report of the Committee appointed to draw up a farewell address to H. E. Lord Hardinge and an address of welcome to H. E. Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy-Designate, be approved and adopted.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO LORD HARDINGE.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

May it Please Your Excellency—

We, the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, desire to convey our regretful farewell on the eve of your departure from these shores.

When Your Lordship landed in this City, nearly six year ago a stranger indeed to us, but one whose reputation as a Diplomatist of renown and as a valued Servant of the Empire had preceded him, we felt convinced that the administration of the Country would be safe in the hands of so experienced a Statesman, while the name you bore was one of happy augury. The Governor-Generalship of your illustrious grandfather was marked not merely by the extension of the British power through victories under arms, but by its firmer establishment on the surer foundations of peace and sympathetic administration. We cannot forget the fact he gave a powerful support to the first proposals for the construction of railways in India and thus afforded ample evidence of his far-seeing statesmanship. The problems of Government during your Excellency's term of office have been far more complex than those of a previous generation, but your Lordship has dealt with these problems in a manner which has commanded the admiration of all the races of this Country. During the not untroubled period of peace, your Lordship may be said to have achieved successes as far reaching as many which are gained in war; and when a world-wide conflict finally broke upon us, your Excellency's work during the time of peace went far to ensure the loyal and effective share of this Country in the struggle of the Empire.

We feel confident that in the fulness of time history will not fail to confirm the verdict which your contemporaries have already pronounced on the beneficent character of your Excellency's administration. We need here only briefly allude to the happy external relations which your Excellency maintained wih the neighbouring Kingdom of Afghanistan, and with the tribes on our far stretching frontier. It must, we may suggest, be a peculiarly gratifying thought to your Lordship that the labour you expended improving the relations between the British Dominions and the great Russian Empire should have led to such happy results. As regards internal administration we may refer especially to your courageous defence of the rights of Indians in South Africa as only one out of many examples of your sympathy with the aspirations, sentiments and susceptibilities of the people of this Country. We gladly acknowledge that the liberal spirit which pervaded the administration of your distinguished predecessor has been continued and extended during your Lordship's tenure of office. Not even the most discouraging occurrences, though they entailed great personal suffering upon yourself and might well have seemed to warrant, if not a policy of repression, at least a diminution in your personal sympathy, have in any way altered the policy of conciliation which has been the keynote of your administration. The increased sentiment of fellow-feeling which has so widely spread among the varied population of this Country is very largely a direct consequence of your statesmanlike policy.

We regard it as indeed a Providential dispensation that when the storm of war burst upon the British Empire, your Lordship should have been at the helm of the Government of this Country, which forms so important and so indissoluble a constituent of that Empire. It is, we feel, largely due to the inspiration of your guidance that this Country has taken so worthy and so loyal a share in the great conflict: a conflict, the issue of which, though long postponed can, we feel sure, be in no way doubtful. When the time comes to settle the problems arising out of that successful issue, we are confident that your statesmanship and experience will be of the greatest service to the Empire in general, and this Country in particular.

This is not the time to recount the measures for the material and educational progress of the Country adopted during your Lordship's period of office. But we may be pardoned for recalling that that period has been one of almost unbroken prosperity for this City, and this has been largely due to the attention given by your Lordship's Government to Commercial and Railway matters. That prosperity has been hardly checked even by the war, however severely individual trades may have been affected. We anticipate with confidence a great period of development when the war is over; and we do not fail to realise that this will entail on us as a Corporation still heavier obligations for the welfare of the inhabitants of this City: obligations which we shall endeavour, as we have done in the past, worthily and diligently to fulfil.

We feel that we need not further particularise in this place the most prominent features of your Lordship's administration which have given such heartfelt satisfaction to the Country. It is sufficient only to echo the universal sentiment that in your person Indians have realised the ideal of what a great, progressive and sympathetic Viceroy should be. The Viceroyalty which you have made so memorable is certain to leave behind a name which will be cherished with regard and affection for many a generation to come and India fervently wishes that she may have the good fortune to possess in the future a long succession of Viceroys of your warm sympathy, generous instincts and progressive statesmanship.

In bidding farewell to your Lordship we cannot refrain from a reference to the personal losses which your Lordship has had to endure. Grievous indeed they have been, but the people of this City, and of India in general, will not forget the fortitude with which you have borne them, and the exalted sense of duty which you have displayed in refusing to abandon the great task entrusted to you.

In conclusion we bid you farewell and Godspeed. Our earnest wishes for your health and happiness will follow you wherever the path of duty may lead you in the Service of Your Sovereign and of the Empire.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO LORD CHELMSFORD.

To the Right Honourable Frederic John Napier, Baron Chelmsford, P.C., G.C.M.G., Viceroy and Governor-General of India Designate.

May it please your Lordship—

We, the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, esteem it a special privilege that we should be the first to welcome you on your arrival in India to take up the great office to which his Majesty the King-Emperor has summoned you. The pride and pleasure which the citizens of Bombay feel in receiving the highest representative of his Majesty is enhanced by the knowledge that you have a hereditary connection with the armed forces of this Presidency. The regiments whose names and numbers constitute an imperishable link with the old Bombay Army have added fresh lustre to their records by their heroism in the present war: and we may be permitted especially to refer to those Maratha soldiers whose kinsmen form the backbone of the working population of this City, and who have displayed on the blood-stained battlefields and throughout the fierce extremes of climate in Mesopotamia, those solid and steadfast qualities which have largely contributed to the prosperity of this City in the paths of industry and peace. We feel sure that your Lordship is proud of this link with this Presidency. But we gladly acknowledge your Lordship's claim to our regard on the score of your personal training and qualifications. Your experience as Governor of two of the most important divisions of the Australian continent has given you an intimate acquaintance with the functions of governance. When the present world-wide war broke out, you did not hesitate to take a comparatively humble post in a Territorial battalion of his Majesty's Forces, and, severing the ties of family and of home, to accompany it to this country. We rejoice to think that you thereby obtained the opportunity of observing the life of many classes of the vast population of this empire, in the towns and in the villages, while still free from the trammels of official responsibilities; yet we desire to acknowledge the readiness with which you undertook distant and possibly monotonous duties if by so doing you could perform your share in the common cause.

The portion, however, of your past experience which naturally appeals to us most, as a corporate Municipal body, is your interest and share in Local Self-Government. We have read of your early connection with the London School Board, and subsequently with the London County Council, more especially in the educational work of that body. The direction of primary education in the City of Bombay constitutes one of the most important of our duties: and we feel that your acquaintance with the problems of Local Government in general will lead you to view with sympathy our aspirations and our difficulties, and to regard with approbation such success as we may achieve.

For the present, however, we recognise that the wider problems of administration must engross your immediate attention. Never before has a Viceroy landed on these shores at so momentous a period in the history of our empire. Although the might of the British Navy and the prowess and preparedness of our Land Forces have fortunately kept war far from our borders, so that the course of life goes on comparatively unruffled, and no man need fear for person or for property, yet we cannot but be reminded by the thousands of troops passing through our midst, and the many who return sick and wounded to receive our care, of the terrible realities of this catastrophic conflict. Your task, however, will be lightened by the knowledge of the unswerving loyalty of the people of India, and of their resolve to share in the steadfast determination of the Peoples of the Empire to continue the struggle till it is brought to a triumphant conclusion. We feel sure that you will, like the great statesman whose place you are taking, recognize the devotion of the Indian people to the British Crown, and will regard with sympathy their aspirations for progress and orderly development.

We feel that this is not the time to speak of local needs. We trust that Bombay has shown by the ease with which so many thousands of troops have passed through its Docks, and by the reception in its Hospitals of those who have returned war-worn or wounded, that it is an asset of prime importance in the Imperial system. Whatever city may claim to be the capital of the Indian Empire, Bombay alone can be the main gateway between it and the outer world. The progress of our City, especially in its sanitary development, is therefore a matter of Imperial and not merely of local interest, and we trust that we shall be able to rely on your Lordship's sympathetic consideration of any representation of our needs that may come before you.

We desire to include in our welcome Lady Chelmsford whose interest in works of mercy has already become known to us. She will, we feel confident, win a sure place in the affections of the women of India.

Finally, we beg to convey to your Lordship our most cordial wishes for the prosperity of your administration, and for your personal hapiness during the term of your Viceroyalty.

Mr. H. P. Modi, seconding the motion, said the farewell address to Lord Hardinge fittingly set out the sentiments of the public in a manner worthy of the occasion. It had been feared in some quarters that the Corporation would mention only their drains and such other things but the fears had proved groundless. For once they had not even referred to the duplication of the Tansa Main. He hoped the public would feel that this address expressed their sentiments in a worthy and appropriate manner.

The motion was carried.

MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDING BILL.

The consideration of the following letter to the President, from the Secretary to Government, General Department, No. 1540, dated the 1st March 1916, was adjourned:—

"I am directed to forward herewith a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, together with a statement of Objects and Reasons, and to request that Government may be favoured with the opinion of the Corporation on the provisions of the Bill. The Bill is based almost entirely on proposals made by the Corporation. With regard to clauses 2 and 5 of the Bill, which relate to the Schools Committee, I am to invite a reference to your letter No. 2912, dated the 29th July 1914. Government are of opinion that the Municipal Commissioner should have the same right of being present at the meetings of the Schools Committee as he has at present under Section 49 (n) of the Act with respect to the meeting of the Standing Committee. Clause 2 (c) of the Bill has been framed so as to give him this right, and Government trust that the Corporation will be willing to accept it. As regards clause 5 of the Bill, I am to remark that th Corporation's proposal was confined to the office establishment appointed by the Schools Committee under Section 76-A of the Act. There is, however, no express provision, either in the Act or in the revised by-laws framed by the Corporation under section 461 (u), authorising the Schools Committee to grant leave of absence to the masters, teachers, etc., appointed by them under section 39 (9). Clause 5 of the Bill has, therefore, been so framed as to enable the Committee to grant such leave to any Municipal officer or servant, the power of appointing whom is vested in that body. As regards the amendment included in clause 3 of the Bill, to enable the Municipal Commissioner to be nominated to the Legislative Council, the Corporation have been consulted and have intimated that they see no objection to the proposal (*vide* the correspondence ending with your lettter No. 7178, dated the 5th February 1915). Clause 4 (1) and (2) of the Bill gives effect to the proposal made in your letter No 4709, dated the 30th October 1915, namely, that the Corporation should be empowered to grant to the Executive Health Officer a personal allowance of Rs. 250 a month in addition to the maximum salary admissible to him. In connection with this I am to refer you to paragraph 2 of my letter No. 9270, dated the 1st December 1915. The amendment contained in clause 4 (3) of the Bill, the object of which is to enable the Executive Health Officer to accept any appointment such as that of Professor of Public Health in addition to his duties, has been drafted on the lines suggested in your letter No. 7149, dated the 10th February 1916. The amendments embodied in clauses 6 and 7 of the Bill were proposed in your letter No. 2031, dated the 25th June 1915, the object in view being to prevent the growing practice of designing rooms of buildings with the object of sub-dividing them after the building is complete, and to enable separate rooms in houses to be declared unfit for human habitation. With regard to clauses 8 and 9 of the Bill, I am to invite your attention to your letter No. 3781, dated the 13th September 1915, and to state that the amendments have been framed so as to extend to the trade in butter and milk products the licensing provisions of the Act which, at present, apply specifically to the milk trade. As regards clause 10 (a) of the Bill, I am to invite a reference to your lettter No, 3716, dated the 28th July 1914, and to request that the maximum quantity of methylated spirit to be kept at any one time without a license may be specified for incorporation in the Bill.

The amendment included in clause 10 (b) of the Bill with a view to bring the storage of gunny bags under municipal control was suggested in your letter No. 4749, dated the 9th October 1914. As Government consider it advisable that the Corporation should also be enabled to control the storage of cotton in pressed bales in buildings which are unsuitable for th purpose, an amendment to effect this has been included in clause 10 (b) of the Bill. Government hope that the Corporation will have no objection to this amendment. As it is proposed to introduce the Bill in the Legislative Council in June, next, and as there is very little time left for the observance of the necessary formalities in connection with its introduction, I am to request that Government may be favoured with a reply by the 20th March 1916."

The Corporation then adjournes.

RUSSIA ARMED FOR VICTORY.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE VANISHED MUNITIONS CRISIS.

Interviewed by a special correspondent of the "Journal" at Petrograd, General Polivanoff, the Russian Minister of War, has declared that the munitions crisis had made itself felt at the end of 1914, and in May and June, 1915, the position was tragic. The Russian army was absolutely forced to retreat solely for lack of shells. The position was the more poignant because, from the point of view both of the bravery of the men and the methods of fighting, everything was in favour of the Russians winning. The Minister continued:—

To-day I tell you categorically that the munitions crisis no longer exists. It is a thing of the past, a sinister memory, but only a memory. In September, 1915, the first results of our labours became evident.

Immense efforts and rigorous and inflexible measures were required. Almost everything had to be created, for we were used to receiving much abroad, particularly from Germany. We got there! With the national defence production and with the enormous markets abroad dispensed with, we can, as regards munitions, look to the future with confidence.

Thanks to the mobilisation of a great mass of men ordered some months ago and the doubling of the number of our depots, we have now a permanent reserve of a million and a half of young recruits, which will permit us to feed the various units without sending to the front men with insufficient military training.

In a word, as the war is prolonged, so the Allied forces increase, and so those of the Central Powers decrease. It is a fact which cannot be contradicted. The Germans may perhaps invent some other new apparatus, some other new engine, but it is in vain for them to expect from such expedients any modification of the fate which is inevitably theirs.

PROTECTED MONUMENTS.

The undermentioned monuments are declared by the Bombay Government to be protected monuments under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1914:—The tombs of Rajaram Maharaj and Tanaji Malusare at Sinhgad and the Peshwa's bathing ghat at Fulgaum in Poona District; the Hindu Temple at Ambegaon in Nasik District; and two brick minars situated in the jungle about half a mile south of Kevda Masjid in Champaner in Panch Mahals District.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

CHARGE AGAINST A PLEADER.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Yakub Ebrahim Sayani, pleader, was charged by Inspector Power with committing criminal breach of trust as agent about the 30th July, 1913, in respect of the title deeds of certain property at Mastan Tank Road belonging to Kazi Mahomed Ismail Kazi Rahimtoolah and with fraudulently and dishonestly using about the 29th of May and 16th November 1915, certain documents, to wit, equitable mortgages of the property in question knowing or having reason to believe at the time he used them that they were forged documents, and cheating.

Superintendent E. Morris conducted the prosecution, and Mr. N. N. Saher and Mr. Reuben Solomon defended. Mr. P. Godinho represented the complainant.

Superintendent Morris who opened the case said the complainant was a landlord and owned ten houses in different parts of Bombay. About four and a half years ago the complainant, who was in financial difficulties, intended raising money on the papers of his property and placed in the accused's hands documents of his ten different properties and asked him to sort them in the proper sequence of dates, for which he promised to pay him for his trouble. About a week or a fortnight later the accused handed over the papers relating to his Chembur Gully property and told him to come later on for the rest. The accused being a pleader, the complainant naturally thought that his papers were quite safe with him, and having no immediate use for them he did not go to him for nearly twelve months. He then went to the accused who put him off from time to time and eventually left Bombay without giving him any explanation about the papers. The accused did not return to Bombay for nearly twelve months. When the complainant heard that the accused had returned to Bombay he went to him and asked for his papers. The accused then gave him a bundle of papers supposed to contain all the papers of the complainant, saying that he had no time to attend to them. Subsequently as the complainant wanted to mortgage his Jackeria Masjid Street property he called in an English speaking man to take out the papers relating to it from out of the bundle. This being done the complainant took them to Messrs. Shroff, Dinshaw and Dharamsey, his solicitors, who told him that the last conveyance deed was missing. The complainant told them that the papers had been with the accused and had a notice sent to the accused on the 20th August, 1914, informing him that the last conveyances of several of the properties had been missing, including a conveyance, dated 29th August, 1884. In reply the accused wrote that he had sorted all the papers in the presence of the complainant and had immediately drawn the complainant's attention to the fact that some of the documents were missing. In consequence of this reply the complainant told all the *dalals* he knew to keep an eye if they came across any of the missing documents. On the 19th February last one of the *dalals* gave information to the complainant's *mehta* who reported the matter to the police, who found from enquiries that the papers relating to the Mastan Tank property had been mortgaged by the accused with one Kesha Pusha on the 29th May, 1915, for Rs. 5,000—some three years after he had taken possession of the documents. Then again there was another mortgage for Rs. 1,000 to one Punamchand. It was alleged, In connection with this transaction, the accused had made use of a general power-of-attorney purporting to have been signed by Mr. J. R. Patell, solicitor. Mr. Patell denied having ever signed such a document. Mr. Morris who produced a document said it was a copy of the power-of-attorney which was a forgery. There was no original. The two mortgage bonds bore forged signatures made according to the well-known "Dravid" system of forgery which was followed in Bombay largely and of which the accused was a well-known student and exponent. That was not the first time that the accused had followed this system of forgery which consisted in laying a tissue paper over a signature and thus transferring it to other documents.

Mr. Saher said when the complainant was examined before the Court he would be able to prove to the satisfaction of the Court that the accused was an innocent man.

The further hearing was adjourned at this stage to the 17th instant.

The Amritsar General and Flour Mills Co., for the compulsory liquidation of which its creditor the Doaba Bank Ltd., now in liquidation, made an application in the Chief Court, has now paid two lakhs of rupees in full satisfaction of the bank's claim. This will enable the liquidator of the Doaba Bank to declare a substantial dividend to its creditors in addition to the first dividend of three annas in the rupee already paid.

(Continued from column 6.)

mained there most of the time he was there, but before the witness left the spot Mr. Guider had gone about five minutes.

Chanda Matipat, Police Sepoy No. 67 C deposed he was at the Princess Street Police Station on the night of 26th February. Mr. Christie and another Saheb came at about 1-30 a.m., in a motor car. They asked for the Inspector and witness told them that the Inspector had gone to the Queen's Road where a man was lying dead. Mr. Christie and the other Saheb then went away. There was no Sub-Inspector at the time in the charge room. Mr. Christie had asked if the Inspector or Sub-Inspector was in the Station. Witness said the Sub-Inspector had also gone to the Queen's Road with Mr. Guider. The Sub-Inspector is the officer who is on duty at night. He leaves for urgent reasons only.

At this stage further enquiry was adjourned.

QUEEN'S ROAD FATALITY

EVIDENCE AT THE INQUEST

MOTOR VEHICLES INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Nunan, the Coroner, resumed the enquiry yesterday morning regarding the death of Genoo Raja, a military follower, who met his death through a motor car accident on the Queen's Road on the morning of the 26th February.

Superintendent Walker was present during the enquiry. Inspector Guider led the evidence, while Mr. Payne, Solicitor, appeared for Mr. E. E. Christie.

Babu Banemian, cleaner in the service of Mr. Christie deposed that on the morning of the 26th February he went to Mr. Christie's house where he found the car in the compound. The tyre and the tube of the front right wheel were damaged. The tube was punctured and the cover damaged slightly in places. The tube was given to be vulcanised. The tyre was at present on the wheel of the car. There was no wear in the tube. He did not examine the rim. He put another tube in and fixed the tyre on the wheel. When witness first examined the wheel, the tyre and the tube were on the wheel, but the tyre was displaced on the inner side of the wheel. The tyre had been used up to present without any repairs.

On producing the repaired tube witness pointed out the place where it was torn and said that the whole of the piece holding the valve was gone and had been replaced. There were two punctures and two tears. The lamp bracket was bent back. The mud-guard on the right hand side was dented. The witness did not know how those damages had been caused. He noticed no marks of blood on the car nor on the tyre.

To Mr. Payne witness said the damage on the tube looked like a tear or cut, not like a burst.

To the Coroner the witness said in case of bursting he would not expect a straight line as in this case. This looked like a clear cut. He could not suggest how it was caused.

BURSTING OF THE TYRE.

Inspector E. Sheehy of the Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay Police, recalled and further questioned by Mr. Guider said he had examined Mr. Christie's car and seen the condition of the foot brake and accelerator. If he were driving the car, not being used to it, it would be possible for his foot to jam between the pedal and the accelerator. If he were driving with his foot on the accelerator, the witness could quickly apply his brakes. A puncture in a tube was a small hole caused by a nail or some such sharp article. If the rubber were torn to any length that would indicate a cut or burst. A burst would be caused by striking a heavy object. If the brakes were forcibly applied at the same time a further burst would probably be caused. It was possible for a tube to burst in more than one place.

To Mr. Payne the witness said when a tyre burst the air was expelled. He should say it would take him about a second to remove his foot from the accelerator and apply the brake in case of a burst tyre. At a speed of twenty miles per hour, the distance travelled in one second would be fifty-six feet. The amount of swerve due to a bursting tyre would be exaggerated if the surface of the road were slippery. When the brakes were suddenly applied, there was also a tendency to swerve. The state of the surface of the road would have more effect upon the amount of the swerve than the speed of the car in a moderate difference of the speed. Witness did not think that the fact of a tyre on a car striking a human body would cause the tyre to leave the rim. It was impossible for a fully inflated tyre to leave the rim, nor would it be possible for the valve tube to be torn off by the striking of a human body. Witness did not suggest that the injuries to this tube could have been caused by striking a human body. The two punctures must have been caused by some sharp substance.

When the tyre had left the rim the valve portion was most probably torn off.

In reply to Mr. Guider the witness said he would consider that the surface of the Queen's Road was slippery at the place in question for iron-shod horses, but not for rubber.

In answer to Mr. Payne the witness said that when the surface is damp it is slippery. A heavy dew would make the surface damp.

A TAXI DRIVER'S EVIDENCE.

Taxi Driver No. 3728/ Sukharam Laxman said on February 26, at 1-30 a.m. he was in his stand at Apollo Bunder when Mr. Christie got into his car and witness took him to Wodehouse Road where another person got in and they were driven to the Princess Street Police station. Mr. Christie and the Saheb went to the chowkie, came out and asked to be driven away to Queen's Road. He drove towards Chowpathy and passed the Burning ground when he was asked to turn round. He did so and stopped at the place of the occurrence. He waited there for half-an-hour and then drove Mr. Christie and the other Saheb back to Wodehouse Road.

In reply to the Coroner the witness answered that he saw Mr. Guider and several other policemen standing there as he passed the burning ground. He did not see a body lying there until they had come back again.

To Mr. Payne the witness replied Mr. Guider and the other Police officers re-

(Continued in Column 5.)

INDIAN FINANCE.

PLEA FOR POPULAR CONTROL.

PROF. KALE'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the District Congress Committees in Bombay, Prof. V. G. Kale of Fergusson College, Poona, delivered an address last evening at the Empire Theatre on "Popular Control in Indian Finance." The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad presided. Prof. Kale said:—

Though at a great distance from the theatres of the terrible war now being waged in three different continents, we in India have been making, in our humble way, our contribution to the prosecution of the struggle with the enemy and have been feeling the effects of the struggle more or less directly. The budget now before the Viceregal Council, has been called a War Budget and the additional taxes which have been imposed are calculated to bring home to every one of us the fact of the dreadful war. The annual financial statement for the Indian Empire does not usually attract popular attention and fresh taxation having been imposed only once during the last twelve years, the budget comes and goes without disturbing the equanimity of the common citizen. Though the financial statement presented to the Viceregal Council by the Hon. Sir William Meyer a week ago is a document of absorbing interest, I do not propose here to-night to criticise it. I wish to place before you a few considerations of a general character concerning the Indian system of finance as a whole and invite your attention to certain salient features of that system.

There are two important points which must be noted in connection with the finance of every nation viz:—(1) the machinery of collecting and spending revenue and of keeping accounts, (2) the control of that financial machinery. As to the first point, it must be frankly observed that our method of collecting and spending taxes has been highly developed during the past fifty-five years since Mr. Wilson was called upon to place our finances on a sound basis. The system of Provincial finance and the state of the financial relations between the Government of India and the Provincial Governments, are, indeed, far from satisfactory and important and even drastic changes are necessary in this direction. But the mechanical side of finance is excellent. Estimates are correctly made and accounts properly kept and a succession of very able Finance Ministers,—men like Wilson, Laing, Strachey, Colvin, Barbour, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson,—have steadily improved the organisation of Indian Finance. It is not of this aspect of finance that I want to speak to-day but mainly of the method in which the financial machinery is controlled.

THE POWER OF THE PURSE A TEST OF PROGRESS.

The machinery of financial administration may be excellent and very efficient as is that of India. But we must inquire who directs and controls the working of that machinery? This is a question of very great theoretical and practical importance. In every self-governing nation, it is the people through their representatives in legislature, that exercise full control over national finance. It is they who ultimately determine what taxes shall be levied and how the revenues that are raised shall be expended. They vigilantly supervise how money voted by them is spent and how the accounts are kept. This undisputed power over the national purse is a highly cherished privilege of the people which has been acquired after a long struggle and is a distinguishing feature of the modern state. In financial, as in other matters, the legislature is supreme and the executive is absolutely subordinate to it. It was not always so. In former times, the chief or the monarch levied what taxes he liked and spent their proceeds in any manner that he chose. The History of England is an interesting record of the persistent struggle of the people to obtain the control of national finances and even in the Magna Charta, King John swore that 'No scutage or aid shall be imposed in our kingdom unless by the general council of our kingdom.' The people of England proved victorious in the struggle and however the systems may vary in the different countries, they have, in substance, follow the British example. Control over national finance is indeed a test, to-day, of the constitutional progress of a people and judged by that standard, India is very far from the goal.

In the remarks made by Sir William Meyer in his recent financial statement concerning the inability of the Government of India to propose an increase in the import duties on cotton piecegoods, along with the general enhancement of the Customs duties, faithfully reflect India's position in this respect. His Majesty's Government may be right or wrong in their attitude towards the cotton duties. The fact is there that the Government of India is not a master in its own house and the people of India are no where in the determination of financial dispositions pertaining to their own country. When the Government of India was transferred to the Crown by the Act of 1858, the Crown became responsible to the British Parliament for the administration of the finances of this country. In theory Parliament controls the Secretary of State for India who represents the Crown in the management of Indian affairs and he controls the Government of India, that Government in its turn, controlling the Provincial Governments. While these last are subjected to very stringent control and the Secretary of State hampers and coerces the Government of India, *popular control* there is none over any part of financial administration. Parliament, as everybody is aware, is indifferent and this is strikingly proved from oft-mentioned fact that the speeches during the Indian Budget debate in Parliament are often to empty benches and the Secretary of State's control like that of the Government of India is official control and not popular control. The Indian executive is, therefore indirectly responsible to the people of Great Britan and not of India who are directly interested in the arrangement of the finances of their country. It is a curious anamoly that those who have to pay the piper, cannot call for the tune and whatever control is exercised over the Government, must come from outside.

HELPLESSNESS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

But you will ask, are there not our Legislative Councils, which discuss the budgets and pass important resolutions and is that not a method of exercising control over the executive? As the Chairman will tell you, the representatives of the people in our legislative assemblies may discuss and make suggestions, but they cannot modify the budget placed before them by so much as a pie. In England, not a farthing can be raised or expended by the executive Government without the authority of the people and the funds appropriated for a certain purpose cannot be diverted to another without the assent of Parliament. The accounts are also carefully audited by an independent officer who reports directly to Parliament. But for the Government in India, the Budget is not a binding instrument; it is only a voluntary expression of anticipated expenditure which they may afterwards abide by or not, according to circumstances or their own discretion. The divergence of expenditure from budgetary provision may be a matter for criticism; but is of no constitutional importance. Popular criticism may indirectly affect the financial policy of the executive but the latter is not directly responsible to the people.

Before the year 1892, even the present system of the discussion of the Budget did not prevail. By the Council Act of 1861, the Legislative Councils could discuss only such measures as came before them in the form of Bills. For the various taxes and duties legal enactments were necessary and they were open to such discussion as was possible in the absence in the Councils of the elected representatives of the people. By the Act of 1892 the representative element was introduced and a general debate was allowed on the Budget. The Act of 1909 went one step further. The Councils were still further expanded and the right of moving resolutions in the matter of financial arrangements was conceded to members. It must not be forgotten, however, that these resolutions even when they pass by majority, are of the character of mere recommedations which the Government may accept or not. In their Reform Dispatch of 1908, the Government of India laid particular stress upon the condition that the resolutions should be in the form of recommendations to the Government as indicating that the power of passing the Budget is vested not in the Council but in the Executive Government. The constitutional position of the Government and of the Legislature could not have been described more clearly and emphatically than it is in these words. The Government of India relied in this connection on the British system under which the proposals for the increase of expenditure must be initiated by the Crown, but it did not take into account the important fact that the British Parliament has the power to vote supplies and can make unmake Ministries. A Government has to resign or give up its proposals if Parliament refuses to sanction them.

STRONG PRACTICAL REASONS FOR CHANGE.

It is no doubt true that even in democratic countries the exeutive is very powerful and on account of the existence of political parties and other causes popular control is often ineffective. But after all the proposals of the executive are backed up by the opinion of the majority in the legislature and as the people ultimately make and unmake Governments, the latter are responsible to the nation. Apart from the theoretical aspect of the problem, there are strong practical reasons why the executive in India should be amenable to the control of the people. (1) In the first place however capable and efficient the executive may be, it is not endowed with imagination and must lack the enthusiasm necessary for all true progress; (2) the administration of India being purely official there is a natural tendency towards increasing expenditure; (3) much of Indian expenditure is incurred in England and for purposes to which people attach but subordinate importance; (4) finance is a powerful engine to bring about the moral and material progress of the people and unless Indians themselves control expenditure, revenues will not be expended upon measures of urgent importance to the country; (5) in the absence of popular control public criticism of the Government's policy becomes irresponsible. That was one of the reasons why facilities are now given for the dicussion of the budget in our Councils. These discussions, however, become unreal and lifeless owing to the consciousness of the critics that the executive is supreme and they are powerless to regulate the financial machinery. If popular control were provided many important and benificent schemes like the diffusion of education may be undertaken and the people would cheerfully submit to heavy taxation necessary for the purpose.

The history of the expansion of railways, of the prosecution of wars on and beyond the frontiers, the imposition of cotton excise duties, the enhancement of the land-tax, the growth of military expenditure and other features of the Indian financial system show how great is the need of popular control over finance in India. The whole problem was examined by the Welby Commission a majority of which was, however, satisfied as to the sufficiency of our existing financial control. Some of its members did feel that an independent audit like that in England was wanted in India and felt the injustice that was done to India by our being saddled with expenditure in which she was not directly interested. The growth of expenditure in recent years, the costliness of our administrative machinery, and the inadequacy of the funds required for the prosecution of schemes of reform, point to the need of our people being effectively associated in the management of India's finances.

In every other country of the world the people hold the strings of the national purse in their hands. In several of them expenditure on armaments has grown enormously, but at the same time large schemes of social amelioration and national advancement have been and are being taken in hand. Democratic control may have failed in certain nations, but by common consent, popular government is considered the best form of government. And what is good for other countries, for Great Britain and the self-governing Colonies, must also be good for India.

REFORMS NEEDED.

The reforms introduced in 1892 and in 1909 have proved the capacity of the Indian people for self-government and they can be trusted to take further strides in the path of progress. The time has come when financial autonomy should be granted to India and the Indian people should be allowed to order their house according to their own needs and wishes; (2) the Government of India ought to be freed from the shackles imposed upon it and should be free to frame its own budget without being dictated to by the Secretary of State; (3) the people of India must have an effective voice in the administration of their national finances, the members of council must be given the right to vote the national expenditure and the executive must be made responsible to the Legislature, the bulk of which would consist of elected Indians; (4) provincial finance will have to be reorganised and placed upon the basis of independence and local finance too will have to be modified, the voice of the people must be supreme in the provincial Councils also, which may then levy Provincial taxation; and (5) Indian finance must be placed upon the federal basis. At the close of the war there will come a splendid opportunity to decide this question, and British statesmanship must rise to the height of the occasion. The future of our people is bound up with the proper management and control of the finances of the nation and India must be raised in this matter to the level of Great Britain and the Self-Governing Colonies. Our advancement must be along the lines of the progress of England and I hope there will be no hesitation in following those lines.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad said that Prof. Kale had laid them under a deep debt of obligation by giving them a very interesting discourse. He had pleaded for popular control of finance. The speaker entirely agreed with him that they required popular control not only in finance, but in all branches of administration. He had been a member of the Legislative Council for many years and he could venture to speak with some knowledge and experience, and after all these years they had secured only the right of criticism and recommendation. Criticism and the right of recommendation were not to be despised, because the power of criticism had stopped many things from being done which would otherwise have been done. But that was not enough to carry on government on a popular basis. What he thought required was that the Executive Government must be made subordinate to popular control. The efforts of the people of this country must be directed to secure popular control over the Executive Government. That was really the crux of the whole matter. What they did want, was that the Executive Government as constituted in this country should be made responsible to the Legislative Council. In the Imperial Council they had an official majority, and in the Provincial Councils they had in theory a popular majority, but in practice any recommendation which they might bring, and however they might appeal to the reason of the Council, unless the Executive Member got up and declared that the Government was prepareed to accept it, there was no chance of any of the resolutions being passed. In the re-organisation which would take place after the war they must have elective majorities in the Provincial Councils and also the Viceregal Council. Having got an elective majority the Government in their executive acts of administration must be made strictly responsible to the Council. By securing that they would be securing an advance on the proper lines. Unless they had popular control of administration, merely fiscal autonomy granted to the Government was to his mind not an advance but a calamity. As it was, the Provincial Governments were controlled by the Government of India, the Government of India by the Secretary of State and ultimately by the British Parliament. By that means they had some control over the acts of the Government. If therefore any more power was given to the Government without any sort of popular control, they would have then no control at all over the actions of the Government. Popular control must be first established. That was a question for which all must strive for when the reorganisation comes. On the manner in which they pushed that question further will depend the advance of this country. He again thanked Prof. Kale for his lecture. (Cheers).

MALARIA AND DYSENTERY.

HOW TO INCREASE THE RESISTING POWER OF THE SYSTEM AND WARD OFF ATTACK.

Your surest protection against Malarial Infection, ague, dysentery, and other maladies incidental to tropical and sub-tropical climates is vital strength. Of that there can be no too opinions. And as a means of keeping up this vital strength, of creating new health and nerve-vigour for the run-down, there is nothing surer, speedier, or more perfectly thorough than a course of Dr. Cassell's Tablets. The extraordinary restorative power of these Tablets is soon apparent even in the worst cases. Their restorative effect, the splendid tone they give to the entire system, call forth the praises of all who use them. Dr. Cassell's Tablets should be taken as a protection against malaria and other infective diseases and as a restorative in nervous debility and all run-down conditions. They are also of proved value in stomach and kidney disorder, urinary weakness, wasting diseases, and vital exhaustion. Sold at As. 14, and Rs 2-2 by Chemists and Bazaars throughout India.

THE DESOLATION OF SOISSONS.

BATTERED CATHEDRAL.

BRAVE TOWNSPEOPLE.

The following despatch has been received from Mr. H. Warner Allen, special correspondent of the British press with the French armies:—

The main road to Soissons runs boldly direct, in true French fashion, across the plain. To-day it is in literal truth a broad way that leads to destruction, for before it reaches the town of Clovis it is swept by the German guns posted on the hills that form the further bank of the Aisne. To reach Soissons safely one must pass by devious paths, which zigzag wildly in every direction except that of the town itself.

The stoicism and determination of the people of Soissons have something almost light-hearted about them. There is an inn there where a man can find good food to eat and good wine to drink. In that inn there is a billiard-table, and those of the worthies of the town who still remain play placidly, just as they have done for years beyond counting, as though German shells were figments of the brain. There are still a number of shops open, plying their trade as usual. In the window of a barber's shop a wax lady, with immaculately waved golden hair, gazes with a fixed and meaningless smile at the blackened ruins of a little shell-shattered house.

In a shop which dealt in cameras and the like we found two girls of about fifteen and sixteen, with their hair in pigtails, who assured us that they had learnt to take bombardments as a matter of course. "When the shells begin to fall," said one of them, "we just stay indoors till it is all over. Once or twice, when they were falling very near, we went down to the cellar, but it was too uncomfortable. There is a public bomb-proof shelter just near, but it is really not worth going there. We take our chance, like everyone else. Lately things have been pretty quiet during the day, and it is mostly at night that the Germans bombard us—not that it is any the more pleasant for that. At first the noise used to keep us awake, but now we have grown accustomed to it, and we sleep through it all.'

PERPETUAL MENACE.

English people near whose homes a Zeppelin has dropped its purposeless bombs can form some idea of the courage of these women and children, who go cheerfully about with their lives under a perpetual menace. The Zeppelin comes and goes and is the slave of the weather; its cargo of destruction is limited, and it must brave the dangers of the sea before it can reach our island. The women of Soissons know that the town at so short a range can open fire the German guns on the hills that command when and how their gunners will, and that their shells will continue to fall in the streets and on the houses until the enemy has grown tired of murder and destruction.

There is just one check on German license in this matter, and this check is a very real one—the fear of reprisals. The enemy knows full well that for every projectile he sends to destroy private property and murder civilians he will receive several French shells fired at his most vulnerable points where a real military object can be achieved.

Yet if the people of Soissons are brave and keep up their hearts nobly, their peaceful little town is sad and desolate. There is a fine broad avenue between two rows of trees where to-day no human being sets his foot. Grass is growing between the cobbles, and loneliness and desertion hang heavily about it. Once it was a thoroughfare where people went busily to and fro and market carts passed noisily, but now it is as mysteriously silent and unkempt as the untended garden of a haunted house. This avenue is in full view of the enemy, and wherever German eyes pierce there is death in the air. So it is that the citizens of Soissons must pass by devious side streets, and the avenue which was once their pride is given up to a dog or two and a few hens, who must be amazed at the strange liberty they enjoy.

DESTRUCTION WITHOUT EXCUSE.

Of all the sad sights in Soissons no sight is sadder than the Cathedral. For its destruction the barbarian can put forward no excuse. Its tower could never be used for observation purposes, since the French hold hills on the bank of the Aisne which afford an infinitely better view of the German lines. It has been destroyed deliberately and devilishly, for destruction's sake. The Cathedral of Soissons, with its perfectly proportioned interior, was a thing of beauty, and the German needed no other reason for destroying it. To his hideous glee the Hun has discovered that it is built of soft, crumbling stone, on which his shells can produce the maximum of effect; every flying splinter of steel bites deep into the very heart of the blocks which once were so nobly shaped to enshrine the majesty of the builder's faith.

Long ago two arches in the west end, just in front of the organ, collapsed, opening a great breach in the roof. But even though several other columns had been damaged and the whole edifice seriously endangered, the German was not content with this partial mutilation. One day there appeared in the German official report a vague, ill-concocted lie, accusing the French of misusing the Red Cross flag at Soissons. The object of the lie was clear. The Germans were providing themselves with an excuse for finishing off the mutilated cathedral. Shells once again began to fall on the building.

Not long ago four more arches collapsed with the roof, and now more than half the beautiful building is beyond all hope of repair. There is a great breach in the walls, through which one can see isolated buttresses and lumps of masonry balanced fantastically against the sky. There is scarcely a pane of glass intact in the painted windows, and the air is melancholy with the faint clicking of morsels of glass one against the other, as, still held in their leaden frames, they swing to and fro in the wind, with the crying of the jackdaws and the occasional crash of a stone falling headlong from the walls on to the debris below.

Kasagra is delicious in taste, does not gripe, tones up and restores the bowel to its healthy condition. An ideal tonic and curative laxative.

D. 20

WAITING FOR ACTION.

VISIT TO BRITAIN'S BATTLE CRUISER FLEET.

The following account of a visit paid to the British Fleet, somewhere in the North Sea, is supplied by the Exchange Telegraph Agency:—

Massive war-grey sea dogs aching for action, smaller low-lying, racy greyhounds of war, saucy little black torpedo craft and destroyers, all restive, but waiting, answered out here to-day the eternal question, Why does not the German Fleet come out?

With their noses constantly pointed towards the open sea, boilers crammed with the open sea, boilers crammed with steam, and their decks overflowing with officers and men ready to man the guns, Britain's battle-cruiser fleet is ready and anxious to get into action.

It was this squadron which the Admiralty permitted me to visit to-day. There was the Tiger, in all her feline majesty, as ready as any of her sister craft for the next brush with the enemy. Berlin believes the Tiger lies in the North Sea ooze off the Dogger Bank, not far from where the German Blucher fought her last in the action of January 24, 1915. She does nothing of the kind, and I was able to walk her decks to-day, talk to her officers and men, and to see those things which convinced me that she is the same old Tiger. She is the liveliest cat extant, and full of fight, with the whole of her nine lives to live.

DOGGER BANK MEMENTO.

One of the Tiger's armour plates just above the water-line still bears the dent of a heavy German shell. It was one of the Blucher's last "kicks," so I was informed by the Tiger's officers. It is regarded as a memento of the Dogger Bank battle, and has accordingly not been removed. The damage done by a shell which burst inside the Tiger's flagroom has been repaired as good as new.

Standing at another in an ever-ready battle-line fore and aft of the Tiger, the great Lion, the New Zealand, and the Princess Royal, with other units of the Fleet, are the fast scout cruisers. The diminutive gnat-like destroyers, in advance of the heavy battleships, with guns that shoot over the horizon, are simply waiting for a signal out of the air which will tell them to "prepare for action." Within less than ten minutes after the signal is given the lighter craft will be tearing seawards as fast as steam will drive them. Behind them, and not many minutes behind, will come the speedy battle-cruisers, perfected to the minutest detail, prepared to hurl tons of steel in any direction.

That a probable solution of the German belief that the Tiger was sunk was due to a report carried by a Zeppelin was developed to me in the course of conversation. The German battle-cruisers Derfflinger, Seidlitz, Moltke, and Blucher, as will be remembered, came into action at 9.30 a.m. The former trio managed to escape to their mine-field at noon, but left the Blucher, which was not so speedy, to the mercy of the British battle-cruisers. Very soon she had heeled over and turned turtle. At the time of her undoing a Zeppelin was hovering in the sky ten thousand feet above the scene, and it will be recalled that bombs from the air added complications to the work of the British vessels busy rescuing the Blucher's survivors.

WHAT THE ZEPPELIN SAW.

The Zeppelin finally turned tail and fled in tee walke of the Derfflinger, Seidlitz, and Moltke. It carried back to the German Admiralty the report that the foundering vessel was the Tiger; at all events, that is the theory that was disclosed to me for the first time to-day.

Officers and men alike on the battle-cruisers do not lack for diversion while waiting for the enemy. Every ship has its little munition factory—lathes in the hold and sewing machines on the lower decks, where the men while away the off-hours turning out munitions of war. Some of the output—small shell cases and canvas requisites for soldiers—goes to the land fronts. Cinema entertainments are available on every ship. Raft races between the various crews are frequent. Dozens of other amusements have been found during this period of watchful waiting, and the moral everywhere is excellent, from admirals and officers to the lowest seamen.

(Continued from Column 6.)

brought all classes together in a manner that has not existed since the Napoleonic wars. The common peril has reunited the country.

"This war is gong to be the great leveller. Money must no longer be the criterion of power. Wealth must no longer be the proof of superiority. Henceforth the citizens of this country have to pull together. Already we see the signs of the change in living that the war has wrought. We have changed all our habits in eating and drinking.

"Do you think that peace will bring about a social upheaval which is likely to cause a clash between capital and labour"

"I do not," said Mr. Long. "Agonising as this war is, yet in many ways I believe it will act as a social regenerator and healer."

WAR THE LEVELLER.

ITS EFFECT ON ENGLAND.

MR. LONG'S BELIEF.

The "New York Tribune" publishes the following interview on the subject of the effect of the war on life in England which Mr. Walter Long, President of the Local Government Board, gave to Mr. F. A. Wray, special correspondent of that journal.

Mr. Long began by referring to the general absence of outward signs of the war in England.

"Taking Great Britain as a whole," he said, "the effects of the war are mainly seen in the extraordinary, if temporary, briskness of trade and the demand for labour. The working classes are earning far higher wages than ever before in many cases, and women have come into their own as far as employment is concerned. In many respects they have proved themselves fully the equals of men, and have shown themselves physically capable of many kinds of work which formerly had been regarded as beyond their strength. Moreover, it has been necessary for employers to alter conditions of factories and workshops to the extent of making it possible for them to work side by side with men. Previously this has been one of the most formidable obstacles in the way of the employment of women, but recently, without any fuss or outcry in regard to expense, it has been overcome."

WOMEN'S WORK AFTER THE WAR.

"What do you think will become of the woman employé after the war?" I asked Mr. Long. "Will women be content to drift back to former conditions?"

"I think not," was Mr. Long's reply. "My belief is that women in industry have come to stay I fully expect that after the war there will be a development of industry in this country that will absorb their energies fully. In any case the lighter occupations will probably remain theirs perpetually. To take one instance, I believe the male domestic will utterly disappear. We shall no longer see an able-bodied footman, capable of man's work, handing round tea-cups in a drawing-room."

"But is not this present prosperity largely artificial?"

"Not necessarily so," answered Mr. Long. "This war has done more than merely create new demands for labour. To a large extent it has put new energy into this country. The Englishman, taken as a whole, seldom troubles about making large sums of money. He is more concerned with procuring sufficient for his immediate needs and in maintaining his family in moderate comfort. It is very rarely he seeks money for its own sake. But this war, with the tremendous burden it will leave behind, is likely to imbue him with a new driving energy.

"Then there is another factor. I speak as one who has been a Protectionist all my life, but I fully believe that we shall not be content to renew our old laissez-faire policy towards trade and industry after the war. Already we are proving that we can manufacture articles for the supply of which we were previously dependent on other countries; we are already looking forward to broadening the basis of our industries and commerce. Although it has only been done as a war-time expedient, yet during the past few months, many Free Traders have thrown Cobdenism to the four winds. The war has altered the point of view of all of us towards this subject.

"Probably after the war Free Traders will find that their opinions have imperceptibly changed, and will approach all these problems with an open mind. Moreover, new duties and taxes recently imposed cannot be taken off immediately peace is signed. And, above all, I doubt whether Englishmen will again consent to have home industries smashed by German competition, even although some might argue that the country as a whole is the gainer in the long run. For these reasons I believe that the end of the war may bring about a fresh industrial stimulus which will absorb all the labour and energy available."

PARTY POLITICS.

"What about home politics? Will the old party divisions ever operate again on the same lines?"

"I doubt that very much," said Mr. Long. "I do not think we shall ever get back again to the liberal, Conservative, even the Labour party, in the sense I have always known them during my thirty-six years in the House of Commons. The association of the leaders of the different parties during the past eighteen months has undoubtedly altered the attitude of all towards many hitherto pressing problems. Working together, men quickly find how much they have in common. And after the war we shall find ourselves confronted with a new and entirely different set of urgent questions which will strike clean across the old party divisions.

"Moreover, I think even our Parliamentary system will have to undergo a change. Above all, think there will be a general desire for closer association with our Oversea Dominions, apart from the feelings of gratitude we have for the enormous sacrifices they have made for the Mother Country. For this we shall have to work on definite lines. Our colonies must have a fuller recognition and adequate representation on our councils.

"Is this war likely to leave a lasting mark on the life and people of Great Britain?"

"Inevitably," replied Mr. Long. "Already it has practically accomplished one great thing in that it has almost completely broken down class distinction. I doubt if the working classes of this country regard any more the aristocracy as an effete race of parasites battening on their labours. And, on the other hand, the aristocracy more than ever before realises the magnificent qualities of the British working man and what the nation owes to him. I think the common sacrifice has

(Continued in Column 5.)

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DELIBERATE AND CRUEL MURDER

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

PUNJA MUKUNDA AND ANOTHER v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. S. J. Murphy, Sessions Judge of East Khandesh. Agreeing with the Assessors, he found both the accused guilty of murder under section 302 I. P. C. and sentenced them both to death.

The case for the prosecution was that the first accused Punja had an intrigue with Gaji wife of the deceased Bhikya. When he discovered it, Bhikya beat the first accused and left the village of Dhotre with his wife. The deceased then took service at Jambore. Gaji returned to Dhotre and resumed her intrigues. Deceased came to know this, so he returned to Dhotre, but he did not visit his wife. On the evening of the 19th November when the deceased was returning home from the field he was attacked by both the accused with a sword. Bhikya ran but was pursued and the first accused struck him repeatedly with the sword till he died. There were twelve wounds on the body. The accused ran away but they were arrested by the Police.

The first accused in his confession admitted that he had murdered the deceased. The second accused said that he had accompanied the first accused when the murder was committed, and he did not inform the police, because he was afraid that the first accused would kill him, if he did that.

The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and observed that the murder was planned deliberately and carried out cruelly and almost publicly. There were no extenuating circumstances. The first accused had wronged Bhikya very gravely and then murdered him. His motive was the basest. The second accused had taken part on the promise of a money reward, quite recklessly and very cruelly.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction of both the accused and observed that the learned pleader for the defence was wise in not disputing the convictions and pressing only the point as regards sentence. Their Lordships confirmed the sentence of death passed on the first accused. As regards the second accused, he having played only a subordinate part as a saldar (i.e. yearly servant) and taking into consideration his tender age commuted the sentence of death to that of transportation for life.

Mr. Moreshwar W. Pradhan appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

RIVAL CLAIMANTS TO PROPERTIES.

CONSENT DECREE TAKEN.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.)

NAVIVAHU, WIDOW OF HARIDAS DHAMSEY ..... Appellant & Defendant.

Vs.

LADKAVAHU, WIDOW OF LALJI VALJI & HARIDAS LALJI Respondents & Plaintiffs.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Beaman, who held that the respondent-plaintiff Ladkavahu was entitled to obtain the whole of the estate of the deceased Haridas Dharamsey from the appellant-defendant Navivahu (wife of the deceased Haridas), and that the appellant-defendant Navivahu was entitled to simple maintenance thereof.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. B. J. Desai, appeared for the appellant.

Mr. J. B. Kanga with Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, and Mr. Taraporevala, appeared for the second respondent.

The facts giving rise to the suit and this appeal are as follows:—There were five brothers, Walji, Meghji, Canji Haridas and Narsey, sons of one Dharamsey Nandji. It was common ground that these brothers separated. All the brothers were now dead except Narsey. Walji left a son named Lalji. Lalji married Ladkavahu, the present respondent-plaintiff who was a minor at the time of her marriage in 1906. Haridas the uncle of Lalji died in March 1912, and Lalji also died in 1913. Lalji's widow Ladkavahu then filed the present suit against Navivahu (widow of Haridas, Ladkavahu's husband's uncle) claiming that she was entitled to the entire estate of Haridas Dharamsey on the grounds that her husband's father Walji reunited with Haridas and that Haridas had adopted her husband Lalji. Before the lower court, however, the plaintiff Ladkavahu had abandoned both these contentions of reunion and adoption. The plaintiff however, proceeded to support her case on the ground that certain representations and promises were in fact made by Haridas to Ratanbai, Ladkavahu's mother, at the time when negotiations for the marriage of Ladkavahu with Lalji were going on; and these representations were now binding upon the maker Haridas or his heirs and representatives viz., Navivahu. The substantial point then was whether Haridas's widow Navivahu was not estopped from denying that those promises or representations made by Haridas were a consideration for Ladkavahu's betrothal or marriage with Lalji. Before the marriage took place certain documents were passed by Haridas to Ratanbai. These were exhibits B., C. and F.

On behalf of Navivahu it was contended that ex. C. (in which a trust of Rs. 20,000 in favour of the young married couple was created by Haridas) was no more than a penalty bond exacted by Ratanbai from Haridas because he had failed to act up to the promises contained in ex. B.

Mr. Justice Beaman in his judgment said "We have then three papers every one of which contains representations partly of fact and partly of intention clearly made in contemplation of marriage and the principal question the Court has to answer is: What is the effect of any or all of these papers upon the legal rights of the parties. Reading ex. C. I cannot doubt that there is a sufficient declaration of trust within the meaning of section 6 of the Trusts Act. . . . . If I am right this is a valid declaration of trust of Rs. 20,000 it was not open to the settlor Haridas Dharamsey to cancel it. . . . In ex. F. there is a very clear representation of fact viz, that Lalji is the adopted son of Haridas Dharamsey and there can be no doubt that, that representation of fact was made in contemplation of the marriage of the plaintiff with the said Lalji. . . . In other words that in entering into a contract or inducing another person to act, if one should misrepresent a fact, then the contract between him and the person so deceived shall be based in law upon the ground that the fact so misrepresented must be made good by the party misrepresenting it. . . Regarded, then, as no more than a contract to do certain acts as for example to make Lalji the sole heir of the promissor Haridas in the event of the marriage taking place, it would become a complete and valid contract upon the marriage being solemnised. I have not gone very deeply into the legal question here because I think that the ground, upon which I am putting my decision, namely that there was a representation that Lalji was the adopted son of Haridas and that it was upon the faith of that representation that the plaintiff married him, whereupon the law requires that the representation should be made good, is a ground so simple and so firmly established by English authorities that it is unnecessary to elaborate it further."

His Lordship, therefore, found that the plaintiff-respondent Ladkavahu, was entitled to obtain the whole of the estate of the deceased Haridas from the defendant Navivahu and that the defendant Navivahu was entitled to simple maintenance of Rs. 150 per month out of that estate.

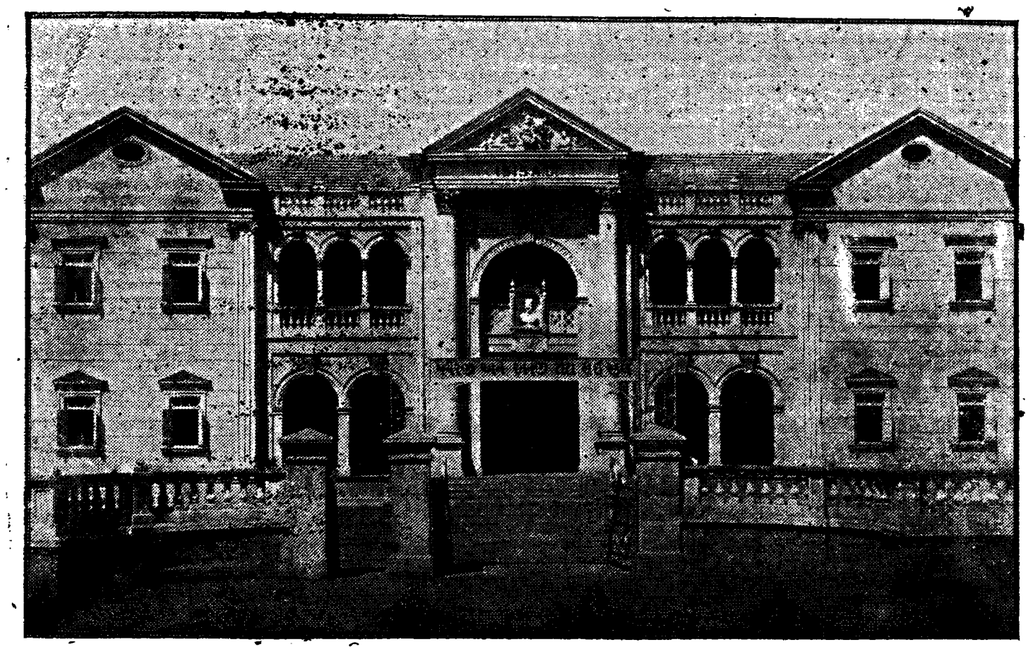
The present appeal was preferred by the defendant Navivahu from this decision of Mr. Justice Beaman.

PARTIES COME TO TERMS.

The appeal was argued on behalf of the appellant for the whole of Monday; but on Tuesday Counsel mentioned to the Court that parties had come to terms. These terms were mentioned to their Lordships on Thursday and a consent decree in accordance with those terms was passed by their Lordships.

The terms were that the immoveable properties were to be sold. Mr. Desai and Mr. Taraporevala as commissioners should ascertain the extent of the moveable properties. The balance realised out of the immoveable and moveable properties was to be divided equally between the appellant and the second respondent, after deducting all the costs of the suit and appeal.

MUNCHERJI AND RUTTONJI TATA HIGH SCHOOL AT BILLIMORA



A photograph of the new building for the Muncherji and Ruttonji Shapurji Tata High School, of which the opening ceremony will be performed to-day at Billimora by Prince Jayasingrao of Baroda. The cost of erecting the building has been Rs. 42,000 of which half the amount has been given by the Baroda State and the other half by Messrs. Muncherji and Ruttonji Shapurji Tata, who have, besides, given away another Rs. 25,000 for the maintenance of the school, and Rs. 2,000 for buying furniture with.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 10TH OF MARCH, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

57-15-1406-14.—Shroff D & D, Ruttonsi Rowji, a firm, v. The Bombay United Spg & Wg Co, Ld, Payne & Co.

58-15-146-15.—Little & Co, The Texas Co, v. The Bombay Banking Co. Ld, (in Liqn), & anr, Matu J & M.

Ins Ct No. 367-14 and 61-15 and in Re Tullockchand Javerchand and Sha an insolvent, Crawford B & Co, The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld, v. Tullockchand Javerchand Sha, N & Dalal.

C C 63-15-290-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Mohanlal Ramprasad, a firm, v. Dewji Heerji, a firm, Captain & V.

66-15-223-14.—Daphtary F & D, Haji Ajam Gulam Hoosein & Co, a firm, v. Thacker Monji Liladhar & Co, a firm, Bhimji & Co.

68-15-196-15.—Shroff D & D, Lilladhar Jivraj and anr, v. Bachubai, widow, & ors, Payne & Co.

69-15-106-15.—Mulla & M, Khatizabai, v. Haji Mahomed Azamtoolakhan, Captain & V.

70-15-363-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Ranchhordas Vallabhai, v. Chunilal Jivandas, ors, Payne & Co, Little & Co.

S C 63-15-1158.15.—Daphtary F & D, R K Moteshaw & Co, a firm, v. The Mercantile Bank of India, Ld, Crawford B & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Consent Decree.

232-16.—Subnis & G, Fatmabai, widow, & ors, v. Subedar-Major Hafiz Mahomed Ebrahim & ors, Kanga & S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

71-15.—Mehta D and L, Mahadeo Anna Kunte, v. Yeshwant Anna Kunte & anr Daphtary F and D, Part Heard.

19-15.—Mehta D & L, Mahadeo Anna Kunte, v. Yeshwant Anna Kunte, & anr, Daph F & D.

Long Cause.

1165-15.—Jeh S M & H, Fatmabai, widow, v. Karimbhai Thaverbhai & ors, Ty D & Co, Moti & D, Part Heard, 21-2-16.

Commercial Cause.

1404-15.—Payne & Co, The Standard Bank Ltd, Raghowji Purshotam, Edg G W & Co, Ty D & Co, Moti & D, Hiralal & Co, Madh & Co.

Long Causes.

744-15.—Sm B & Co, Wanna Rajaji & Co, a firm, v. Krishnarao Gopalrao Gaikwad, Subnis & G.

1510-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Mohanlal Monji Vora, v. Jethmal Narrandas, Edg G W & Co.

978-15.—Malvi H M & R, Rai Bahadur Hookamchand Sarupchand, v. Ramdhandas Ramratan, Mer K & Co.

767-15.—Motichand & D, Dhanji Rugnath Mody, & ors, v. Benkorebai, & ors Madh K & C, Edg G W & Co.

554-15.—Ard H & Co, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal, v. The Poona Cotton & Silk Mafg Co, Ld, in Liqn, & ors, Payne & Co, Bh K & G.

1219-15—Malvi H M & R, Rai Bahadur Kasturchand Omkarji, v. F C Rustomji, & anr, Mer K & Co.

571-15.—Captain & V, Prarde Saone & Co, a firm, v. Motilal Chunilal alias Keshavram Gangadhar alias, C H & Co, Malvi H M & R.

1106-15.—Captain & V, Chaganlal Vithalji Trivedi, v. J Perojsha & Co, a firm, Wadia G & Co.

364-15.—Jeh S M & H, Shivji Ludha, & ors, v. Gorbai, Motichand & D.

[illegible] Luchmondas Jamnadas, Daph F D.

408-15.—Sm B & Co, Luxmibai, widow, v. Krishnabai alias Yemnabai, & anr, Judah & S.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

633-14.—D J Mantri.—Yemnabai, widow, v. Jilloobai, widow, and ors, Captain and V, D J Mantri, Part Heard, 7-3-16.

618-15.—Bhaishanker K & G, Shaik Abdul Latif bin Shaik Mahomed, v. Haji Ahmed bin Ali bin Hussein Kayat, and anr, Payne and Co.

478-10.—Vachha & Co, Ismail Haji Allarakhia & anr, v. Mohsin Miya, & ors, Jeh S M & H, Moti & D, Part Heard. 10-8-15.

560-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Haji Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed, v. Anandrao Narayen Rege.

13-15.—Judah & Solomon, Vinayak Shantaram Pandurang, v. Tyaballi Cumroodin, Patell and Ex.

814-15.—Dastur and Co, (For a pauper), Ramaya Babaya, v. Vithoba Krishnaji Kascola, & ors, Judah & S.

527-14.—Vachha and Co, Mathuradas Govindji, v. Purshotam Harjiwan, Mulji & Tha.

441-15.—Payne and Co, Bai Banubai, v. Erachsha Dinsha Cooper, Merwanji K & Co.

467-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Talakchand Mansukhbhai, a firm, v. Bhagwandas Gangaram, a firm, Ardeshir H D & C, For Posponement.

819-14.—Dikshit Dh & P, Manibai, widow, v. Premcoovevrvahu alias Temubai, widow, & ors, Raghavaya N & Co,

825-13.—Mulla & M, Chandru Lillani, a firm, & anr, v. Devidas Foolchand & Co a firm, Jeh S M & H.

113-15.—Edg G W & Co, Sakinabai, v. Ardeshir M Madon, & ors, Matu J & M, Payne & Co.

131-14.—Payne & Co, Cassamally Jairajbhai Peerbhai, & anr, , v. Ardeshir M Madon, & ors, Matu, J & M, Edg G W & Co, S M B & Co.

1458-14.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Amulakchand Bhurchand, a firm, v. Messrs Jetha Dewji & Co, a firm, Payne & Co.

Suits for hearing and disposal.

Long Causes.

22-16.—G B Pandya Sabbhoy Mahomedally, firm, v. Gulam Hoosein Casumji N. C Dalal.

1267-14.—Kharas & Co, Mahomed Hoesein bin Abdul Gani Aswaree and ors, v. Gulam Mohidon bin Abdul Razak Beig and anr, Ardeshir H D & Co. Part Heard, 9-3-16.

821-13.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Abdul Kadar Abdulla Haji Dawood and ors, v. Hormasji Nusserwanji Vakil and ors, Payne & Co.

1070-15.—Nadirshaw and D, Dewoobai, v. Keshowrao Raghoji Lote, Smetham B & Co.

359-15.—Little & Co, Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail and Co, a firm, and anr, v. Govinji Bhanji, Wadia G & Co.

698-15.—Madbowji K & Ch, Multanchand Basdevdas a firm, v. Rambillas Suganchand, a firm, Raghavaya N & Co.

368-15.—Daphtary F & D, Karsondas Dharamsey, v. Purshotam Vishram Mowjee, Raghavaya N & Co.

934-15.—Mulla and M, Pestonji Whanjibhoy Patell, v. Cooverbai, widow and ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

756-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co, a firm, v. Hussanally Sullemanji, Payne and Co.

1368-14.—Dubash & Co, Sha Lalji Khushalji & Co, a firm, v. Vithal Rajo, & anr, Pandia & Co.

1417-14.—Nanu H & Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Kallianji Umersey & anr, Jam R & D, Tyabji D & Co.

598-15.—Sm B & Co, Allibhai Chagla & Co, a firm, v. Haji Jacob Haji Cosman Unwalla P & P.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Mar. 9.)

Mr. G. A. Shillidy, District Superintendent of Police, Larkana, is granted privilege leave in combination with furlough up to six months.

Mr. Wadhumal Gangaram to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Karachi, vice Mr. A. E. Cumming, retiring.

During the absence on leave of Mr. E. M. Fratt, I.C.S., or pending further orders:—Mr. M. H. W. Hayward I.C.S., to act as Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, vice Mr. M. H. W. Hayward.

Mr. B. M. Bayly, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector Bijapur, vice Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S., transferred.

Mr. A. N. Forage acted as Assistant Collector of Excise, Sholapur and Bijapur Districts, from 15th November 1915 to 9th January 1916, both days inclusive.

Rev. A. Cant, on return from leave, to be Chaplain Church of Scotland, Karachi.

Rev. R. E. Lee, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Karachi, on relief, to be Junior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay.

Mr. Bangalore Krishnarav L.C.E. Superintending Engineer, is granted privilge leave for three months combined with extraordinary leave without allowances for three months with effect from the 27th April 1916, with permission to retire from the service at the end of the leave.

Mr. V. M. Griffiths, Executive Engineer, to act as Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, vice Mr. Bangalore Krishnarav.

Rao Bahadur Vishnu Narayan Parulekar, L.C.E. Executive Engineer, is, on return from privilege leave, posted to the Belgaum District, vice Mr. Griffiths.

COST OF BRITISH CIVIL SERVICE.

£2,500,000 TO MEN WHO HAVE JOINED,

The Civil Services and Revenue Departments cost Great Britain during the last year £91,615,347. The sum is made up as follows:—

Public works and buildings ...	£,764,074
Salaries and expenses of civil departments	5,482,370
Law and justice	5,482,370
Education, science, and art ...	20,391,955
Foreign and colonial services	2,160,515
Non-effective and miscellaneous	1,086,911
Old-age pensions, labour exchanges, insurance, &c. ...K	20,785,324
Revenue departments	32,162,159

The civil pay allowed to Civil Servants who on August 1 had joined the forces were estimated at £2,500,000 per annum.

A sum of £3,764,074 was expended on public works and buildings, and £72,070 on the Houses of Parliament.

Art and science buildings in Great Britain cost £94,013, of which £29,451 went in new works, alterations, &c., £30,902 in maintenance and repairs, and £24,210 in fuel, light, water, &c.

No less than £1,237,272 was expended in printing and stationery, of which the largest items are £378,000 for printing for public departments and £553,088 for paper. Parliamentary debates and records only cost £9,130.

The Bankruptcy Courts cost £98,529 during the year, £107,595 was expended on "Secret service," but the Public Trustee's department only cost £51,329.

The cost of the Post Office is given as £26,403,171.

ESPERANTO MEMORIAL SERVICE.

A service with hymns, prayers and Scripture reading entirely in Esperanto was held on the afternoon of Feb. 13, at Harecourt Chapel, Canonbury, in memory of the late Captain H. Bolingbroke Mudie, who was attched to a remount depot in France and lost his life on January 6 as the result of a collision between his motor-car and a train at a level crossing. Captain Mudie had travelled in many parts of the world as president of the British and Universal Esperanto Societies. A large number of Esperantists assembled. Mr. John Pollen, who conducted the service, paid a tribute, both in English and Esperanto, to the work of Captain Mudie in the service of his country and in the spread of Esperanto.

Zymole Trokeys are popular because they are pleasant in taste; they loosen tight, dry coughs and strengthen the throat. B 25

PARSI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL REPORT.

The eighteenth annual general meeting of the Parsi Lekhak Mandal (Parsi Writers' Association) was held on Wednesday last at Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, when Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji J. Modi was in the Chair.

The Hon. Secretary read the Report of the work of the Association during 1915, which was duly adopted. The following are the salient features in the Report:—

The year opened with 87 members on the roll, with 29 new admissions during the year under review, the total number of members stood, at the close of the year, at 116 as under, including 21 lady members:—10 Patrons, 12 Life Members, 93 Ordinary Members and 1 Honorary Member.

Donations to the funds of the Association were thankfully received during the year as under:—Mr. Merwanji M. Cama, Rs. 75; Miss Hamabai Framji Petit, Rs. 50; Khan Bahadur Burjorjee Dorabjee Patel (Quetta) Rs. 50; A Parsi Gentleman, Rs. 50; A Zoroastrian Gentleman (Surat), Rs. 25; and Mr. Dinshaw M. Irani, Rs. 10; Total, Rs. 260.

During the year under Report, 11 meetings of the Board of Management and one Annual General Meeting were held. Besides, 17 lectures were delivered under the auspices of the Society on several literary subjects including the European War, the lecturers being Messrs. D. S. Dhruve, R. P. Karkaria, S. K. Hodivala, J. J. Modi, R. N. Munshi, D. E. Bharucha, H. D. Kantavala, K. M. Jhaveri and M. B. Pithavala. Of the 17 lectures, 8 were delivered in the series of lectures on "Gujarati Language and Literature" started by the Mandal during the year. This series in which some Hindu scholars also kindly took part was instrumental in bringing together on one platform Parsi and Hindu writers.

In the series of lectures on War started in 1914, six lectures were also delivered during the year under report as against 13 in the preceding year.

Two dinner gatherings were also held during the year, the second of which was in celebration of the seventeenth anniversary of the Association.

Mr. Ranchhodbhai Udayram, the well-known Hindu scholar, having been conferred the title of "Divan Bahadur" by the Government, a message of congratulation was sent to him.

To the invitation of the Gujarati Literary Conference which held its fifth sessions at Surat in May 1915 to send in papers, three Parsi writers responded as under:—

Mrs. Rupabai D. Rabadi.....Summary of the Ramayana (in verses).

Mr. Rustamji P. Karkaria.....Governor Aungier and his Mausoleum at Surat identified.

Mr. Rustamji N. Munshi.....The Parsis and the Hindus.

A congratulatory message was also sent to Mr. N. B. Divetia, President of the Fifth Gujarati Literary Conference, wishing the Conference success and joy.

A resolution was passed recording the Society's sense of grief at the sad death of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., and its appreciation of the services rendered by the honourable gentleman to the cause of learning and education.

It has been proposed to publish Mr. R. H. Mistri's collection of Gujarati Homonyms with necessary additions and alterations with a view to help and guide the Gujarati writers. The original plan of publishing a small Gujarati lexicon has been abandoned in favour of the above lexicon of homonyms.

The invested funds and the cash of the Association stood at Rs. 2,072-9-3 as against Rs. 522-8-5 of the preceding year.

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LASTING, AND NOT A FLASH IN THE PAN.

"We are in an era of sound prosperity," says the New York "Sun." The proof lies in the figures which show that the majority of lines of business have made remarkable strides and a surprising increase, and figures do not lie.

"The business world is prevaded with an atmosphere of optimism. The contrast between conditions to-day and those of yesterday are so marked that one cannot help marvel over the change and in the opinion of many leaders of industry this prosperity is not merely a temporary flash in the pan, due solely to war conditions abroad, but rather a substantial healthful, constructive sort of prosperity, which will last for some years to come.

"There are numerous other causes than the war which started this tide of prosperity. Certain cities of this country, backed by large newspapers, inaugurated "bigger, better business" campaigns.

"There have been vigorous campaigns for clean advertising; the activities of certain associations, as well as the Post Office Department, against wildest enterprises; reforms in banking, and various other propagandi were largely responsible for the improvement of industry and the establishment of greater confidence, which is the root of all real prosperity."

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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 7.

DIED IN FRANCE.

Lord Desmond Fitzgerald.

PREVIOUS MISSING NOW UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Lieut.-Colonel C. Davidson-Houston.

LONDON, March 6.

KILLED.

Lieut. W. A. Cliff-McCulloch, Irish Rifles.
Lieut. R. E. Harrison, Durhams.
Second-Lieut. A. W. McCosh, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. F. O. Lloyd, Shropshires.

DIED.

Lieut. J. D. Jones, Artillery.

MISSING.

Captain H. S. Walker, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. M. H. Firmin, North Lancashires.

WOUNDED.

Captain N. O. Clarke, North Staffords.
Capt. J. J. Dosson, Irish Rifles.
Capt. D. O. Tripp, North Lancashires.
Lieut. A. C. Lamplugh, North Staffords.
Lieut. A. C. Litchfield, Artillery.
Lieut. M. N. McLean, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. W. S. Bloomfield, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. G. C. Mills, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. N. R. Junner, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. D. C. McMillan, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. I. H. Scarth, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. H. D. Smith, Durhams.
Second-Lieut. T. R. Tod, Royal Scots.

LONDON, March 7.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. E. L. Lailey, Cornwalls.

NOW KILLED.

Lieut. R. S. Clarke, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut. J. E. Barker, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut. W. J. Sangster, Gordons.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. H. F. Champion, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. L. A. Newbold, Essex.

WOUNDED.

Capt. J. S. Davidson, Irish Rifles.
Capt. E. H. Kendrick, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Lieut. W. Hyslop, East Surreys.
Lieut. H. E. Milburn, Leicesters.
Lieut. N. A. Morice, East Yorkshires.
Lieut. P. B. Nichols, Suffolks.
Lieut. F. W. Terrell, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. A. L. Fleming, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut. A. L. Thomas, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut. A. P. Garratt, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut. F. B. Lloyd, Devons.
Second-Lieut. G. O. Preston, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. S. G. Whitaker, South Staffordshires.

KILLED IN EGYPT.

Major V. C. Reeves, Dorset Yeomanry.
Capt. J. C. Bengough, Gloucester Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut. E. Middleton, Dorset Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut. C. H. Paulet, Dorset Yeomanry.

WOUNDED IN EGYPT.

Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Goodden, Dorset Yeomanry.

Intelligence has been received by Mr. E. Montesole of Bangalore of the death in action in France on Monday of his nephew, Lieutenant Eric Montesole. He had been at the front since the beginning of the war and was previously wounded. This makes the second nephew of Mr. Montesole killed in France. He has two others still serving, one of whom is in the R. A. M. C.

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Consulting Physician:—

KAVI RAJ UPENDRA NATH SEN.

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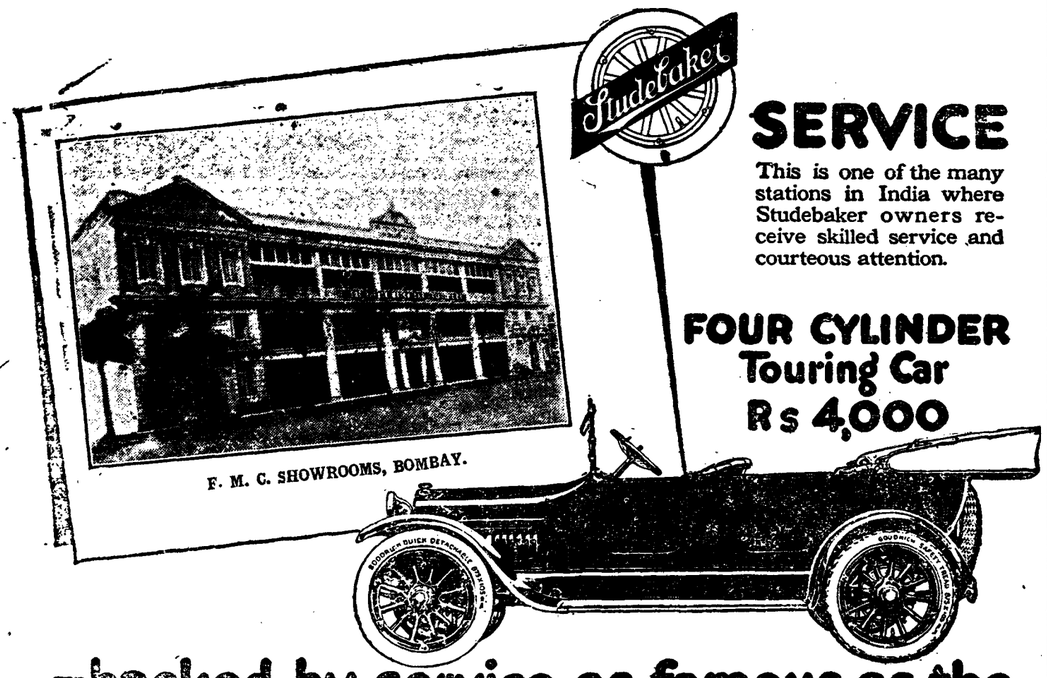
on 09 April, 2017



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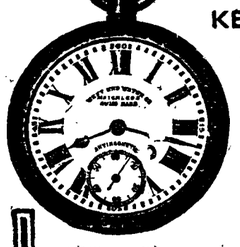

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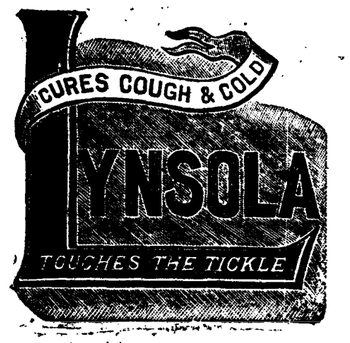

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